

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Commissioner of the Public Lands, and Secretary of the Public Office second floor over Knap's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

## BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

## HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

## MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Oorns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

## JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



## Sale of Plaids.

Several thousand dollars worth being sacrificed.

75 cent silk and wool and velour Plaids at this price are 46 inches wide.

12 1/2 American Plaids, 6 1/2 yard—good, useful kind.

Double width Plaids, 10, 20, 25c to \$1.50.

Checks also, 25c to 75c.

Lot of fine silk and wool neat nobby plaids 65 cent quality 35c—28 inches wide—handsome for waists and children's dresses.

Losing money selling Plaids this way—but we're too many—and all who buy will get such values as will pay them well—and make us lots of future business.

Have us send samples—you'll be surprised and pleased.

All who are planning for early

## SPRING SEWING

will find it of advantage to send and see what nice new Madras Gingham, 10c, 15c, 20c—fine Madras and Novelties 25c and 35c.

Largest assortment of these—and other new wash goods, 8c to \$1.25—you'll find anywhere to select from—the less prices here a feature.

## BOGGS &amp; BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

## JOS. HORNE &amp; CO.

1849-1899.

## Of Dress Goods For Spring . . .

This week we ask your attention to some lines of

## Spring Dress Goods.

Our invoices are arriving daily, both from our home manufacturers and from abroad. By way of preface to prices, we may say that dress goods of high quality promise to be much lower in price this season than a good many former seasons. Take the following as an example:

A special spring offering is an extra fine French Spring, 15 inches wide and woven of variegated yarns. This is a beautiful effect for the entire dress or separate skirt, and the goods are especially adapted for young girls' dresses, school dresses in particular. The price of this spring is

75 Cents a Yard.

We also have pleasure in asking your attention to a new line of Covert Suitings just in. They are 45 inches wide and embrace the new spring shades of blue, brown and red. They are splendid value at 75c a yard, but we ask you to write for samples of them and freely criticize the goods at

60 Cents a Yard.

A 45-inch Black Cashmere of exceptional value—splendid for the skirt or the entire dress, a goods that can be made over a number of times and still retain its good looks, priced at

50 Cents a Yard.

Ask for samples.

PITTSBURG, PA.

## THE SOUTH SUFFERED.

The Cold Weather Was Disastrous to Fruit.

## CROPS AND VEGETATION INJURED.

San Antonio and Brazos Rivers Frozen Over—Some Deaths Due to the Cold. Train Service Resuming in Pennsylvania—Conditions Improved in East.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Letters were received from Florida telling of the direful effect of the freeze in that state. The orange growers' letters are recitals of icebound trees and fruit that is ruined by the cold. The price of Florida oranges advanced in one hour from the receipt of the Florida mail from \$3 to 5 per box.

The crops about Savannah are a total loss. Early vegetation was blackened and killed by the freezing weather. The melting snow is adding to the freezing water that these plants have received.

The steamship William Lawrence, which went around on the coast of South Carolina on Saturday, will be a total loss. Captain Fisher of the Ocean Steamship company's vessel Kansas City, from New York, who came into port with his ship looking like a big icicle. Captain Fisher stated that this was the worst trip down the coast she has undergone. She came near going ashore several times.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 15.—Prevalent weather for the past week has been the severest experience in southwest Texas for many years. For the first time since 1882 the San Antonio river has been frozen over and skating is permissible. No snow or sleet has fallen, however, and little losses are reported among stock. The mercury has continued slightly below the freezing point. Clear skies and bright sunshine during the past seven days had done much to temper the strong winds.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 15.—The continuing unpropitiously cold weather of the past week seemed to culminate when the temperature went down to 15 degrees above zero, and ice several inches has stood in the open air during the past three days. Two Mexicans died from exposure on the river bank.

HOCKESS, Feb. 15.—Early vegetables are damaged to the amount of at least \$1,000,000. There has been no great amount of human suffering, but cattle are in a horrible condition, having no place to lie, as the prairies are wet and the marshes frozen over.

WACO, Tex., Feb. 15.—Oats were ruined and wheat so seriously injured as to amount to destruction. The fruit crop is not injured. The Brazos river is frozen from bank to bank, and all streams and ponds are covered with ice thick enough for skating. Great damage has been done to live stock.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 15.—Sunday the temperature reached the lowest record here, 12 below zero. Since then a rise occurred. There was much suffering among the poor, as they were lacking proper food, protection and clothing and in being so scarce it has been unobtainable by even those who could afford to buy their necessities. One person was frozen to death, a mailcarrier named Brozier.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The general railroad conditions last night showed considerable improvement both locally and throughout Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania railroad yesterday succeeded in raising the snow blockade on all its divisions in this city except on the Philadelphia division, which will likely be opened today. Trains were running with fair regularity between here and New York and also chief points south. In the state trains on this line were gradually being put through. There was a strong probability that traffic will be generally resumed today. The Reading railroad remained tied up until late yesterday afternoon, when trains began running irregularly. The Baltimore and Ohio was at a standstill, although one or two trains were sent south late yesterday afternoon.

CHARLES J. SUMMERS, a letter carrier, aged 62 years, and Joseph Evans, aged 60, were frozen to death. LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 15.—The first train to reach this city since Monday noon arrived yesterday afternoon. It was Niagara express, which left Philadelphia Monday morning with 34 passengers, including four women. The train stalled about half a mile east of Ronks and the passengers were compelled to remain there in the cars until yesterday morning, when they waded through drifts often neck deep to Ronks. The only food they had was a few crackers and these were obtained by one of the passengers after a perilous trip to a store half a mile away.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Pennsylvania railroad was open to Harrisburg. The Central Railroad of New Jersey will be running regularly today. The Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were open. Trains on all roads will likely resume regular time today.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Harrisburg and Pittsburgh divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad and all of the branches connecting with these divisions were cleared for business and some freight and passenger trains were moved, but the Philadelphia division remained snowbound, no effort was made to start through trains. A train representing the fast line and made up at Harrisburg reached here on time and went on through to Pittsburgh. East-bound passengers delayed here were sent as far as Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—Arthur E. McCleod of Sunbury, a fireman on the Northern Central railway, was brought to the Harrisburg hospital with both feet frozen. He was caught in the blizzard and his condition is serious.

WHEELING, Feb. 15.—Fatalities from freezing are already about 30 in the state. Reports are current of many fatalities in the mountains. Two lumber camps in Braxton county are without provisions and cannot be reached.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 15.—A coal famine existed here. Families were moving together to keep from freezing.

READING, Pa., Feb. 15.—At Robeson three engines were caught near the

station and frozen up.

HENRY GRANT, aged 35 years, was found frozen to death in West Reading. PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The tracks of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads were cleared of the big snow drifts and traffic was resumed.

HOUSTON, Feb. 15.—Reports to The Post during the two days' of intense cold showed that 14 lives were lost in Texas by freezing. At Houston, 2; in Collins county, 2; in Lamar county, 2; in Robertson county, 2; in Bexar county, 1; in Jefferson county, 1, and three children in Coryell county.

In the past ten days The Post chronicled the cremation of 20 persons, of whom 16 were children, the majority having their clothing catch fire from open fireplaces.

DENVER, Feb. 15.—The storm condition in this vicinity abated and trains between New York and Philadelphia were beginning to get through, but irregularly and with difficulty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—With clear skies and warmer weather New York started to dig itself out of the snow. The great blizzard of 1899 had come as quickly as it came. There was not a cloud in the sky, but under foot lay 15 to 20 inches of snow on the level, with drifts about ten feet high in some places.

After Saturday's half holiday and the suspension of business on Sunday and Monday, Tuesday's street traffic was tremendous, the result of blockades everywhere. There was no place to go save along the tracks. On either side of them the roadways in all the streets were heaped high with snow thrown there by the snow ploughs and workmen.

The New York Central continued to be tied up, as far as incoming trains were concerned. The great drifts 30 miles south of Poughkeepsie and near Cold Springs were too much for the snow ploughs, and trains were massed at both sides of this point in great numbers.

The Pennsylvania did nearly all the business that was done.

The Lehigh Valley road dispatched and received no trains. Conductors and trainmen were put to shoveling snow in the Lehigh yards north of the Jersey Central depot.

The Erie got in a few local trains. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road kept its local service to Newark, Orange and Morristown open.

WOODWARD, O., Feb. 15.—Stockmen from all points of the territory, who are attending the annual convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock association, believe the reports as to the effects on the cattle of last week's blizzard and cold wave were exaggerated. While there have been reports of heavy loss in scattered herds, the majority of cattlemen report losses ranging from 1 to 5 per cent and on the whole it is not believed that losses will reach 10 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Not a through train on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio or southern roads reached the city yesterday or up to 10:30 o'clock last night. All the companies were putting forth their best efforts, however, and confidently expect to resume through business north and south today.

The storm suspended a large part of the business of the city and also many social functions. The president ordered that the reception to the general public be postponed until the weather is more auspicious.

Coal went up over \$1 a ton. Eggs have advanced from 28 to 30 cents a dozen; pork went up 7 cents a pound; Irish potatoes have jumped from 45 to 50 cents and vegetable prices have advanced 75 per cent.

## CANTEENS ABOLISHED.

Long Issued an Order Forbidding the Sale of Liquors on Board Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The canteen aboard ship is a thing of the past. The following order, dated Feb. 3, has been published:

"After mature deliberation the department has decided that it is for the best interest of the service that the sale or issue to enlisted men of malt or other alcoholic liquors on board ships of the navy, or within the limits of naval stations, be prohibited.

"Therefore, after the receipt of this order, commanding officers and commandants are forbidden to allow any malt or other alcoholic liquor to be sold to or issued to enlisted men, either on board ship or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations or marine barracks, except in the medical department.

(Signed) "JOHN D. LONG, "Secretary."

## Beef Was Not So Bad.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—General George R. Ernst of Major General Brooke's staff has completed the examination of between 800,000 and 900,000 rations of beef in army storehouses. He found that there was less than 2 per cent of bad beef, which was received in the same shipment as the beef condemned last week.

## Countermanded the Order.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 15.—Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago, received a cable dispatch from Havana countermanding the order recently issued by General Brooke, the military governor of Cuba, reducing official salaries in this province 20 per cent.

## Soldier Stabbed Fatally.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Private McDonald of Company B, Tenth United States infantry, was stabbed in the back while he was walking with a Spanish woman. McDonald died and his body was buried. Detectives are seeking for his murderer. The woman has not been apprehended.

## The Sampson and Schley Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the record in the case of Admirals Sampson and Schley, which had already been published by the press. The document was referred to the committee on naval affairs. It was stated that a statement would be prepared in Admiral Schley's behalf, and this also will go to the naval committee.

## POINTER FOR MILES.

Conner's Intimation as to the Beef Charges.

## THEY HAD BETTER BE PROVEN.

If Not, the Former War Investigator Said a Certain High Officer Would Be Dismissed From the Army—Declared Investigators Sought the Truth.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Dr. S. P. Conner, after long service on the war investigating commission, having returned to his home here, was complimented by a dinner at the Grand hotel by his friends and neighbors. The guest spoke freely of the work of the investigating commission, which, he said, had been assailed from the beginning as one created to veil the truth. He declared that the commission labored earnestly to find and to declare the truth. The work, he said, would have been closed much sooner but for the remarkable charges promulgated by the commanding general of the army in his statement before the commission.

The doctor sketched the investigation of the statement made to commission and said he hoped the court of inquiry which is to examine the same matter would probe it to its depth. He hoped they might get more light than the commission had found. The doctor was sure that if the court of inquiry found the facts as the investigating commission and found them, a high officer of the army would be dismissed from the service.

## CANAL BILL AS RIDER.

Hepburn Tried to Hinder Nicaragua Measure Fastened Upon an Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Nicaragua canal bill was offered in the house as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill by Mr. Hepburn (La.), chairman of the committee that reported it, and the leaders on the respective sides were engaged in a desperate struggle which involved the fate of the measure at this session of congress. After Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, served notice last week that there was no time for the consideration of the canal bill at this session, the supporters of the measure determined to force it onto the sundry civil bill as a rider if possible.

As soon as it was offered Mr. Cannon made four points of order against it, and one of the most interesting parliamentary contests of the session was on. As a rule the appeals of the house leaders are able to hold the members in line, but strong arguments were adduced in support of the pertinency of the amendment and besides the bill had strong friends on both sides of the chamber who were seemingly ready to adopt any expedient to provide for the construction of the canal. The debate on the points of order lasted about two hours and was not concluded. It promised to consume several hours today. It seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the chairman of the committee of the whole (Mr. Hopkins, Ill.) would sustain the points of order, so that the real test would come upon the question of overriding the chair. Should the chair be overruled there was no doubt that the amendment would command a majority of votes. About 20 pages of the bill was disposed of. No important amendments were adopted.

## The Detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Alton, Burrows, Chandler, Deboe, Farrbanks, Frazier, Frye, Gear, Gray, Hale, Harris, Harris, Kyle, Lodge, McGary, McLaughlin, McMillan, McPherson, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (N. Y.), Quay, Sullivan, Tamm—26.  
Nays—Bacon, Bates, Caffery, Carter, Clay, Coker, H. Hawley, Hunt, Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Munn, Morgan, Murphy, Pettigrew, Platt (Conn.), Rawlins, Ross, Simon, Smith, Stewart, Warren—22.

## DECLARING A POLICY.

The McNary Resolution as to a Philippine Attitude Passed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The unanimous consent agreement reached by the senate last Saturday to vote on the resolution of Mr. McNary (Dem., La.) declaring a policy of this government in the Philippines was not vacated. In accordance with that agreement the vote was taken on the resolution and it was adopted—26 to 22. It was noticeable that several Democrats who were present and not present refrained from voting. An amendment offered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) several days ago was defeated. The vote on the amendment was a tie—29 to 29—and Vice President Hobart cast the deciding vote against the proposition.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) and Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.). The speeches of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hale were notable utterances. They defended the position they had taken on the Philippine question.

## SEVENTEEN VOTES FOR QUAY.

Jenks Received Two Votes and One Was Cast For Dailzell.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—Seventeen votes were polled for Senator Quay, two for a George A. Jenks and one for Congressman John Dailzell. Although only ten sets of pairs were announced several members refrained from voting on account of the absence of those with whom they were paired for the day before.

## The ballot follows in detail:

Quay—Senators Cummings, McCullough, Merritt, R. pro-arrives, Adams, Eberstadt, Bricker, Harris, Hoskins, Keiser, Lord, McAnis, Meigs, Schofield, Seidel, Thompson, Borah, J. Tiffany, Turner, Voorhees—total 17.  
Jenks—Representatives Crute and Dyer—2.  
Dailzell—Representative Foster, James—1.

## ANOTHER REBELLED.

Rebels in the Philippines Continued to Show a New Wave of Activity.

AGUIGAYAN, Luzon, Feb. 15.—Advices received from Manila, under date of Feb. 14, reported that anarchy and rebellion still prevailed in the provincial government of Iloilo. The provincial government of Iloilo is still in the hands of British subjects and also with servants of British residents.

The decision of the tribal council in the matter of the king's succession was anxiously awaited. Annexation was looked upon as the only possible solution of existing tribal wars. It was stated that even Marafat's followers would prefer English to German control.

The British consular corps returned to Agaña on Feb. 1 from a cruise of the Sumbon group and reported having found affairs quiet on the other islands. The people of Turla were unanimously in favor of Malibon Tausu. In Savail each claimant to the throne was strongly supported.

The German consul general, Mr. Reinhold, of United States consular officers, who his government had not upheld his protest regarding that officer. The news was received with great satisfaction.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia was expected at Agaña.

## THE POISON INQUIRY.

Mohrman Again on the Stand and Told of His Doubts With Cornish—His Relations With Barret.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The inquiry into the cause of the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died on Dec. 28 from the effects of poison received through the mails by Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, was resumed after a three days' recess.

Mohrman took all about his disagreements with Cornish and his efforts to have the latter ousted from the Knickerbocker Athletic club, of how he met Miss Florence Casseboro, who is now his wife, of how he presented his friend Barret to her and of Barret's friendly attentions to her. A letter from Miss Casseboro to Barret, which has never before been published, was put in evidence.

Mohrman testified on his deathbed. He contained sobriety inquiries for his health and seemed very friendly spirit. After the adjournment Cornish was reported to have said: "I want to make a statement without any interruptions, and if I am not allowed to make it I shall appeal to the coroner."

Mrs. Mohrman will probably be a witness before the coroner today.

## DELLENBAUGH'S COMMENT.

Declared He Was Cleared of Some of the Charges and That He Would Prove His Innocence of Others.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Regarding the decision of the circuit court finding him guilty of one of the charges preferred against him Judge Dellenbaugh said:

"Two-thirds of the charges against me have been cleared up and I now propose to clear up the remaining third. On the advice of my attorneys I propose to fight the case to the last court. The trial of state Senator Burke upon the disbarment proceedings instituted against him by the trial committee of the bar association will begin in the circuit court Saturday morning.

A large part of the record in the Dellenbaugh trial will be admitted in evidence, so that the trial will be much shorter than the Dellenbaugh trial. It is his hope, however, will offer some additional testimony.

## DECLARED ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Standard Oil Company's Answer to the Avertments by Monnett.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—The Standard Oil company filed its answer to the ouster petition of Attorney General Monnett, denying all the avertments of the attorney general.

The company set up the averment that the act under which the action of the state was brought is unconstitutional, and assigned six reasons therefor.

The defendants declined to verify their answer, as the admission of certain facts might subject the company and its officers to criminal or penal conviction.

## For the Toledo Exposition.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—The Ohio centennial commissioners started a committee of five members to Indianapolis to visit the legislature with a view of getting the state to put up a suitable building at the Ohio centennial in 1902. Committees of a like nature will go to Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other states in the northwest territory this week.

## A Lincoln Banquet.

WOOSTER, O., Feb. 15.—The sixth annual banquet of the Non-Partisan Lincoln club took place here at the Hotel Yoder and was the most largely attended in the history of the club. The address was delivered by Rev. J. Wesley Hill, D. D., of Lima, O.

## Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A six-story building, 10 to 24 Water street, occupied by the Traders' Warehouse company and a large number of smaller concerns, was completely destroyed by fire, the total loss being estimated at \$750,000. The origin of the fire was unknown.

## Apology May Be Made.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—In the matter of the withdrawal of Cubans from the Garcia funeral procession on Sunday, the better element of Cubans are now realizing that a mistake was made in the childish attitude and behavior of their generals. An apology may be made to Brooke.

## FIRED ON U. S. TROOPS.

Philippines Fought From Surrendered Pateros.

## DRIVEN OUT BY CALIFORNIANS.

Later They Stole a Steamer and a British Frigate—Followed by the California—Masses Were Released—The River Gunboat Laguna de Bay Started to Sear.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—The insurgents of Pateros, who were driven out of Manila by the Philippine army, have been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army. The Philippine army has been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army. The Philippine army has been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army.

The Philippine army has been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army. The Philippine army has been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army. The Philippine army has been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Part of a force of 1,000 men of the United States forces under the command of General M. M. Miller, on Saturday night, were driven out of Manila by the Philippine army. The Philippine army has been driven out of the Philippines by the Philippine army.

Non-combatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within 24 hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no further military or political propositions.

The general order was then moved to a position close to shore and left to be refueled. While the cruiser Boston took no action at the other end of the town.

Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left the town of Manila. The majority of them were taken on board foreign ships lying in the harbor.

Searchlights from the United States warships were kept all night long illuminating the town and its defenses. The rebels, so far as the numbers on the ships could be ascertained, remained quiet during the night.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 14, the gunboat Petrel signalled to the cruiser Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from her three-pounders. This was done and the rebels replied with a harmless fusillade. The Boston and the Petrel then bombarded the rebel trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants in a very short space of time.

Soon after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town. Thereupon the marines, acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into the town of Holo and, hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the fort, took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished, the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German consulates from destruction by the fire, which was raging among the frail and inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence, which was in the same row as the consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town were destroyed, but foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage.

There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Holo, but not a single American was injured. General Miller's force had complete control of the situation when the gunboat Petrel sailed from Holo for Manila. The Sixth United States artillery regiment occupied a position commanding both the bridges leading into the town, and the Tennessee volunteers and the Eighth United States infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The navy department has received the following cablegram:

"MANILA. "Petrel" left arrived from Holo. That place taken by our force Saturday and now occupied. No prisoners. No casualties on our side. Insurgent loss not known but believed to be slight. They attempted to burn town, but foreign property generally saved by our force. "Signed" "Dewey."

## SPANISH PRISONERS SAILED.

General Otis Sent a Report of a Number Leaving Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The war department received the following advice from General Otis under date of Manila, Feb. 14:

"One hundred and twenty officers and 1,500 men, Spanish prisoners of war, left port on the 13th and 14th by steamers Reina Christina and Uruguay en route to Spain. Can awards opened at Washington on the 4th inst. be communicated?"

"Isaac Russell, Company A, Utah artillery, slight scalp wound, condition excellent. Lieutenant O. H. Grow, Utah artillery, enroute to San Francisco on sick leave."

"Lieutenant Chance, signal corps, convalescing slowly from typhoid fever, condition favorable."

## Cable Ordered Closed.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Holman's Washington cable, on the Central park, was ordered closed by Senor Federico Mora, civil governor of Havana, because of the refusal of the proprietor to serve drinks to a mulatto, the Cuban General Ducasse.

Cable Ordered Closed.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Holman's Washington cable, on the Central park, was ordered closed by Senor Federico Mora, civil governor of Havana, because of the refusal of the proprietor to serve drinks to a mulatto, the Cuban General Ducasse



## UNCLE SAM IN SAMOA.

A FEELING THAT GERMANY HAS SOMETHING UP HER SLEEVE.

Native Troubles Which Led to the Recent Outbreak.—How the Germans Increased Their Holdings of Land in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Washington is considerably stirred up over the prospect of a diplomatic conflict, if nothing more serious, with the German government on the subject of Samoa. The German government, though its official officials profess to believe that the matter will be adjusted without any great friction. For a quarter of a century Germany's holdings in the South Pacific sea have been a source of irritation, and the latest cause of it is her aggressive policy, combined with the type of her attempted interference with our affairs in the Pacific. It is daily provoking, and has been a source of much ill feeling. Samoa is a new point and the sources of information on the subject are perfect, but if the situation is as it is reported to be the German consular representatives have clearly violated the Berlin treaty under which Germany, Great Britain and the United States



PANGO-PANGO HARBOR jointly hold a protectorate over the Samoan islands. It is asserted at the state department that the Berlin government has disavowed the action of her representatives at Samoa, but for all that there is a general feeling that Germany has "something up her sleeve" which excites suspicion.

Since the death of King Malietoa Tanumafili has been trouble brewing over the choice of his successor, which culminated in a pitched battle between the adherents of the rival aspirants for the throne. Early in 1879 the powers having interests in the Samoan group—Germany, Great Britain and the United States—held a conference and a general act was agreed upon and signed which is now the basis of the Samoa treaty. That convention aimed at the independence of the islands and the equal rights of the three signatory powers. It provides for the creation of a supreme court, with a single judge, appointed by the three powers, and in the event of their failure to agree such appointment should be made by the king of Sweden and Norway. William Leva Chambers, a native of Alabama, who is the United States consul at Apia, now holds this position. The terms of the treaty give him jurisdiction over all questions arising under that convention and all questions relating to the selection of a king, who is chosen by a vote of the people.

The situation today in Samoa is much the same as it was ten years ago and is the apparent result of the overzeal of the Germans to advance their own interests. There had been a triangular fight for a number of years between Malietoa Tanumafili and Matafafa, resulting in much civil perturbation. This condition was ended by the treaty of Berlin, which stated Malietoa as the lawful and lawful ruler. From that time until the death of Malietoa there were frequent unsuccessful revolts on the part of the adherents of Matafafa, but this did not prove a satisfactory basis for the island. There were vague hints at that time that the Germans were stirring up trouble for their own selfish ends.

With the death of Malietoa last fall there was a revival of activity in the island. Each of the contestants for the regency powers had claims in the line of the Berlin treaty. They had been teaching Malietoa Tanumafili the 20-year-old son of the dead monarch, who, possessing an especial ability, is kind and gentle and favorable to the spread of Christianity. The American and English missionaries have made a special effort in his behalf. The German, on the other hand, the exiled Matafafa, who is asserted, had given a pledge not to take part in Samoan politics. He, however, received a large majority of the votes in the election for king. His rivals, young Malietoa and Tanumafili, set up a claim of fraud and ineligibleity

and protested to Chief Justice Chambers. The latter decided that under the provisions of the treaty Matafafa was barred and that the crown of Malietoa should descend to his son. Immediately after the decision of the chief justice in favor of Malietoa civil war appears to have broken out and Matafafa's adherents, who are by far the most numerous, won a victory, partially destroyed the native harbor of Apia, occupied Manua, the capital, and established a regime, which is now the de facto native government of Samoa, and is apparently backed by the Germans.

That is about the situation as it is understood here in the national capital, and it is regarded as serious enough to warrant the sending of the cruiser Philadelphia to the south Pacific sea to look after our seemingly endangered interests. Great Britain has also sent a war vessel to Samoa.

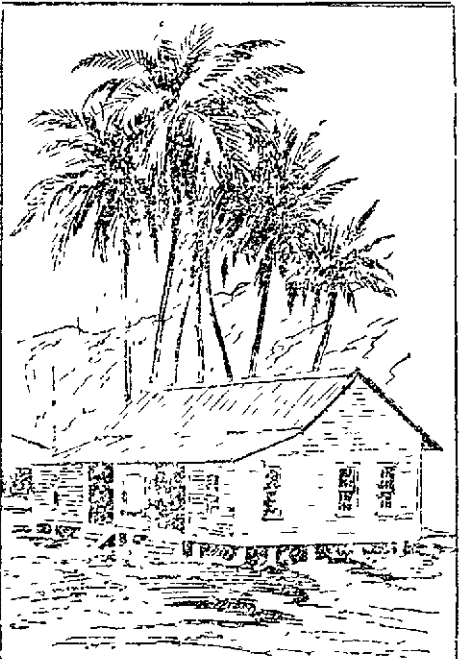
The interests of the United States in the Samoan islands may be said to have begun in 1872, when Commodore Meade made a treaty with Manua, the great chief of the island of Tutuila, one of the Samoan group, by which the port of Pango-Pango was given up to the Americans on condition that a friendly alliance be effected between the islands and the United States. The covenant on our part was faithfully executed and the port of Pango-Pango ceded to us by the native rulers. A United States coaling station was shortly after established, and has since been maintained. Prior to this agreement the German land claims in Samoa were officially stated to comprise 232,000 acres, while British subjects claimed 357,000 acres. But the terrible animosities and the series of wars which ensued between 1869 and 1872 gave the Germans an opportunity to increase their holdings. When the natives wanted firearms and munitions, the Germans would only sell them for land. Consequently between the years named more than 160,000 acres passed into the hands of the Germans at a virtual cost of a few cents an acre.

Since 1872 American citizens have come into possession of large areas on the islands, and our commercial interests are today quite equal to those of either Great Britain or Germany.

The Germans have for years sought to hold the ruling hand in Samoa. They can, however, make no claim on the ground of superiority in trade with the islands, for in this respect they fall far below the United States, Great Britain and Australia. In 1879 the islands imported \$38,415 worth of goods from the United States, \$18,332 from Great Britain and only \$5,563 from Germany. Speaking of the situation, a prominent state department official said:

"It is the manifest duty of the United States to uphold the decision of Justice Chambers and to land immediately and to maintain the integrity of the treaty. The whole atmosphere will be cleared without fighting as soon as England and America appear in force on the scene. We must maintain our hold in the south Pacific, as it is of incalculable value to our growing commerce. Besides, this is not a good year for letting things in the Pacific pass to our rivals."

The interstate commerce commission, which has undertaken to secure the maintenance of tariff railway rates, has had a series of conferences recently in this city with the presidents and other officers of the trunk lines and their western connections. These meetings have been well attended by the interested lines, and some progress has been made toward an understanding relative to existing conditions and the causes leading to a disregarding of tariffs. Though nothing final has so far been determined upon, the lines interested have, in the meantime, agreed to maintain rates to the best of their ability. At these meetings it was shown that one of the principal causes contributing to a want of regard for tariffs is the disposition on the part of many shippers to seek for low rates on the contract basis. It is stated that the interstate commerce commission has asked the shippers to co-operate in the great work of maintaining tariffs by respecting the law relative to rates. The commission has undertaken to use all possible means within its power to aid the railways in maintaining published tariffs. The indications now are



that the efforts in this direction will be attended by a large measure of success. At future meetings it is fully expected that the presidents of the western and southern railway lines will also be present, as the members of the commission feel that there must be general cooperation so as to insure the results desired. The contract system of rates is probably doomed. Manifestly unjust to those who prefer more legal business of the carrying freight, it has discriminated in favor of those who were fast corporations. Hereafter greater uniformity in railway freight rates and regard for the law bearing upon this subject will doubtless result.

WASHINGTON WASHINGTON.

## OUR PACIFIC TRADE.

CABLE LINE TO THE PHILIPPINES AND CHINA AND JAPAN.

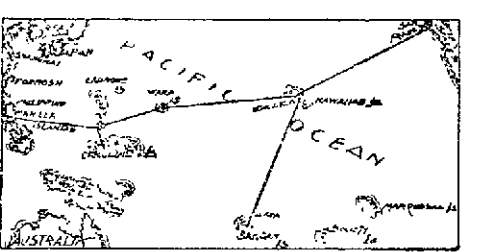
Dazzling Possibilities of Oriental Commerce—New Steamship Lines and What They Are Doing—Effect of Russia's Great Railroad.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The struggle for commercial supremacy in our new possessions and adjacent territory is very keen. In Cuba and Porto Rico several English and American syndicates representing millions of dollars and backed by some of the foremost capitalists of the world are bidding against one another in an effort to secure a monopoly of the industries and enterprises of those islands. In the Philippines and likewise in China and Japan the same contest is going on. Every ship which lands at Manila brings dozens of speculators who hope to reap fortunes in the rich Pacific territory. Some of these are men with small capital and others have commissions from wealthy men to look over the field with a view to discover profitable investments.

One of the schemes now being considered is the establishment of a great ocean cable which shall extend from San Francisco to Manila with extensions to China and Japan. It is proposed that the cable shall first touch at Honolulu and pass from there to Wake Island thence to the island of Guam, and finally reach some point on the eastern coast of Luzon, there to connect by telegraph with the city of Manila, a distance of about 88 miles.

The project for a cable to Honolulu and across to either Australia, China or Japan is not new. Such a line has long been recognized as a growing commercial necessity. At the present time a committee on behalf of a group of men composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Kennedy Tod and others, together with



PROPOSED TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

a number of men prominent in the cable business, is before congress urging that body to grant a subsidy to aid in the building of the proposed cable. What is asked for is the annual sum of \$100,000 for 20 years, and in return for this the company promises to transmit the messages of the government free of charge during the life of the subsidy. The company is required to deposit United States bonds worth \$250,000 as an evidence of good faith, and the rate to be charged for messages is fixed by the contract with the government. The cost of a private message to Honolulu must not exceed 35 cents a word; to Manila the rate must not be above \$1 a word, while to China and Japan \$1.25 a word is the limit.

The length of a cable to Manila would be about 7,000 miles, and to extend the system to China and Japan would, of course, increase the distance. The cost of laying and equipping such a line is estimated at \$1,000 a mile and the total amount required would be about \$7,000,000. The diameter of the cable would be 1 1/4 inches, and as such a size weighs about one ton and a quarter to a mile the weight of the cable would be in the neighborhood of 8,750 tons.

It is impossible to estimate the value to this country and to the world in general which would result from the completion of the cable just described. If Admiral Dewey wishes to communicate with President McKinley, his message must now travel over 14,000 miles. The possibility of foreign complications is always present, and an enemy could cut off the Philippines from any assistance. A cable line would ultimately be laid from some convenient point on the proposed line to connect with the Caroline islands and the islands of Samoa. Affairs on these latter islands always have a connection in some way, directly or indirectly, with this country. The trade of the Pacific is worth the struggle. It is now valued at \$1,000,000,000 a year, and in 20 years, when the \$50,000,000 persons who inhabit lands bordering on that great ocean advance in civilization, the trade will increase in value at least tenfold. The use of the cable in all foreign business transactions is now universal, and surely the American business man should not long be handicapped in the far east.

That the shipping interests along the Pacific coast are bound to expand is not to be doubted. A number of the great railroad systems of the country have already established lines of steamers to connect their Pacific coast terminals with China, Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines, and others are being formed. Recently Japan subsidized a new line, and the first of the new steamers has just entered the Golden Gate. The name of the ship is the Nippon Maru, and she is one of the largest and handsomest vessels on the Pacific ocean. She was built in England and has a total length of 440 feet. She is manned by both English and Japanese officers.

William Cwynski, chief engineer of the Manchuria railroad is now visiting this country with the intention of studying the traffic conditions and facilities along the Pacific coast. He says that the Transiberian railroad will be finished by July, 1900, and that the completion of the road is of worldwide importance. The manufactured products of Russia and of Europe will in a few years begin to pour into China, Japan and the Philippines. The political significance of this new railroad will also be very great. Russia will have the power to center any part of her vast army at any desired point. Our statesmen and business men study this problem with interest.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

## FANCY DRESS.

Costumes Approved by Fashion For Fancy Dress Balls.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Fancy dress balls are not as popular as they were some years ago, yet there is no season that has none. There are to be many in the swell New York circles and many seize the occasion to get something entirely different from anybody else's costume, and each wants something picturesque and pretty. Nothing could be much prettier or more becoming than an incroyable or directoire costume. It need not be exaggerated at all from the actual gown of the period when women wore what they called "unbelievable" gowns. The incroyable suit is like the illustration, the right hand figure. There is a black velvet gown with a short straight waist. This opens in front, showing a puffing of white illusion and having six silver buttons, three on each side. There are three little capes lined with changeable lilac taffeta. The sharp revers are faced with that also. The stock is made of many foils of illusion, with a narrow tie of lilac ribbon at the throat. The velvet skirt is very scant, perhaps not more than three widths, and velvet is very narrow. At the left side it is left open to show a panel of lilac taffeta. The hat is a tricorn trimmed with bows and ends of lilac ribbon. A ribbon of the same kind goes around the waist and flows down nearly to the feet. A very short waisted jacket with long, narrow sleeves embroidered with silver is added and carried over the arm. Long black gloves and a tall cane go to complete the whole. It needs a tall and slender lady to look well in such a gown.

Another stunning suit for a similar occasion goes under the name of the emancipation dress. It is pictured here, and it is really difficult to tell just where its characteristics lie, and yet the effect is there all the same. The skirt is to the ankle and fits closely to the knees, where there is a sprang flounce simply sewed and pressed. The coat varies scarcely at all from many now in vogue, only that the vest front is of brocade and cut low. This with the revers gives the whole a pompadour neck. The upper sleeves are frilled and the lower tight. The coat is of pale lavender cloth, like the skirt, and the ruffles and edges are bound with straw colored velvet. A very wide silk mull tie winds around the neck like a cravat and ties in a full cravat bow. A rakish hat of gray silk and a fancy cape complete the whole, and it is a very jaunty and becoming thing. One young lady had a fancy to have this developed in red satin, and the result was anything but refined. Powdered hair would look well with this kind of a fancy dress.

Today I saw a store full of ribbons of such light and ethereal qualities and weaves that I have to put my spectacles on to think of them. They are too fine for the naked eye. There are taffeta chiffons, gauzes, with faint printed flowers, faille mireille, ottoman weaves in very soft qualities, and satin faced chiffons. These will be used for the adornment of lovely woman in conjunction with her summer dresses. One new fancy is to have a gauze ribbon with a narrow satin ribbon frill set on the edge. Sometimes three of these, bearing the colors in the dress they are to ornament, are frilled along the edge of the ribbon. Sashes will be made of these gauze ribbons to wear with the thin organdie, batiste and other delicate summer gowns. Some of these wide sashes will have a frilled ribbon edging all around and a fringe made of Tom Thumb ribbon at the ends.

For the summer silks it is now thought the softer qualities will be best liked. China silks are undoubtedly in



FANCY DRESS BALL COSTUMES.

for a vogue, and habutais are too. Liberty satin and silk are likely to crowd the crisp, rustling taffetas out for quite awhile. Silk is used for almost everything. The pretty Japanese wash silks paved the way for underwear of that material. Some like fine cottons better for underwear, and others like silk. The cost is very little more for silk. Silk does not soil so quickly, and does not cost half as much to clean. A gallon of gasoline will clean ten undergarments of silk at a cost of 15 cents, where a laundress would charge at least \$2.50 to "do up" the elaborate and complicated garments of fine cotton now in use. Just dip the silk garments up and down in the gasoline, and wring them out, and hang them up to let the gasoline evaporate. But beware of a fire or a match in the room where it is used. It is certain to explode the gas generated from the liquid. Without fire it is safe.

Black taffetas in all qualities are made in shirt waists, and for "knock-about" one finds black taffeta skirts galore trimmed simply with ribbon frills or lines of narrow velvet ribbon. Poor, thin, bargain coat silk is not worth the making; better one good satin dress at \$1.25 a yard or a solid fine taffeta at the same price than a dozen cheap pieces. If you choose black or blue you will be right.

OLIVER HARPER.

## MYSTERIOUS LIGHT AT SEA.

Three Steamers Didn't Understand It, but the Prince of Monaco Knew.

The Prince of Monaco has been known since 1885 as an enthusiastic student of the sea and its various forms of life. He usually spends his summers in the study of oceanographic problems, and his cruises have on some occasions been extended almost to the coasts of America. He delivered a lecture before the Royal Geographical society in London in which he told this incident.

One afternoon, while in the bay of Biscay, he sank the trap in which he collected specimens of sea life. It went to the bottom in over 12,000 feet of water, and as night approached he fastened to the wire attached to it an electric buoy and then stood off a mile or so. It did not happen to occur to him that he was right in the track of steamers plying between northern Europe and the Mediterranean, but he was reminded of the fact later.

As he and his 14 sailors were watching with a good deal of satisfaction the swaying buoy with its brilliant illumination a steamer's lights came into view. It was soon evident that the steamer was curious to know the meaning of the illumination, for she altered her course and made for the light. She knew that no fishing boats came out so far from land and so determined to solve the mystery. Up she came to within a quarter of a mile of the buoy slowed up for a minute, and then started ahead, perhaps a little disgusted at the incident that had lured her several miles out of her course.

She had hardly got away when a second steamer came into view, and she too, bore down upon the lighted buoy. The marines on the prince's vessel understood by this time that the illumination was probably believed to be evidence of a disaster. Just as the prince's steamer was moving up to explain matters she was nearly run down by one of the large liners in the oriental trade which had also left her course to render what assistance she could.

The swell was very heavy, and the prince feared a collision as the three vessels approached the light like moths around a candle. He therefore veered off and the other vessels, after standing by for a few minutes, went on their way and probably never learned the cause of that night's illumination at sea.

But the incident gave the prince a pointer. He carefully refrained thereafter from exhibiting his electric buoy on any of the much traveled ocean routes.—New York Sun.

## The Audience Got Angry.

There was a scene of wild excitement during the last week of May, 1892, at the Gaiety, London, and all owing to the singular behavior of a policeman. Two popular entertainers were on the stage, and one of them asked the audience a little conundrum. "Why is a policeman an utter scoundrel?"

A gentleman in blue who was apparently on duty in the body of the theater at once took offense. He jumped out to the stage and, seizing the offender, attempted to drag him off.

The audience rose in indignation. Men shook their fists and shouted, "What has he done?" One frenzied young lady in the front of the gallery seized a tumbler and would have thrown it at the policeman if her arm had not been arrested.

The policeman then dragged his captive off the stage amid the hisses and shouts of the audience. But anger was speedily changed to laughter when Mr. Policeman reappeared with his victim and stood revealed as one of the Cosmo trio. I never saw an audience so completely taken in.—London Correspondence.

## Pigs and Witchcraft.

Two women of the lower class were quarreling violently the other evening in Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter. One yelled to the other "You wretch, you always keep a black and a white pig, so that you can witch us! You ought to be scragged!" The one so addressed, it seems, has lived in her cottage some 30 years. She has during this period, it is said, always kept a couple of pigs, one of each color and her neighbors consider she does this so that she may enjoy the very questionable powers of witchcraft. No butcher in the neighborhood will buy her pigs, as if he was known to do so he would certainly lose the local custom upon which he relies.—Notes and Queries.

A proposal has been made by a French chemist to obtain easily assimilable non-tonics from vegetables by feeding the plants judiciously with iron fertilizers.

# GOLD DUST

## THE BEST WASHING POWDER

**SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER** (cut this ad out and send to us, and we will send you one) **\$1.50**

OUR HIGH-GRADE BURDICK SEWING MACHINE, by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, we will send you one. **CIVE IT THREE MONTHS TRIAL**, in your own home, and we will return your \$1.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of sewing machines, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00, \$101.00, \$102.00, \$103.00, \$104.00, \$105.00, \$106.00, \$107.00, \$108.00, \$109.00, \$110.00, \$111.00, \$112.00, \$113.00, \$114.00, \$115.00, \$116.00, \$117.00, \$118.00, \$119.00, \$120.00, \$121.00, \$122.00, \$123.00, \$124.00, \$125.00, \$126.00, \$127.00, \$128.00, \$129.00, \$130.00, \$131.00, \$132.00, \$133.00, \$134.00, \$135.00, \$136.00, \$137.00, \$138.00, \$139.00, \$140.00, \$141.00, \$142.00, \$143.00, \$144.00, \$145.00, \$146.00, \$147.00, \$148.00, \$149.00, \$150.00, \$151.00, \$152.00, \$153.00, \$154.00, \$155.00, \$156.00, \$157.00, \$158.00, \$159.00, \$160.00, \$161.00, \$162.00, \$163.00, \$164.00, \$165.00, \$166.00, \$167.00, \$168.00, \$169.00, \$170.00, \$171.00, \$172.00, \$173.00, \$174.00, \$175.00, \$176.00, \$177.00, \$178.00, \$179.00, \$180.00, \$181.00, \$182.00, \$183.00, \$184.00, \$185.00, \$186.00, \$187.00, \$188.00, \$189.00, \$190.00, \$191.00, \$192.00, \$193.00, \$194.00, \$195.00, \$196.00, \$197.00, \$198.00, \$199.00, \$200.00, \$201.00, \$202.00, \$203.00, \$204.00, \$205.00, \$206.00, \$207.00, \$208.00, \$209.00, \$210.00, \$211.00, \$212.00, \$213.00, \$214.00, \$215.00, \$216.00, \$217.00, \$218.00, \$219.00, \$220.00, \$221.00, \$222.00, \$223.00, \$224.00, \$225.00, \$226.00, \$227.00, \$228.00, \$229.00, \$230.00, \$231.00, \$232.00, \$233.00, \$234.00, \$235.00, \$236.00, \$237.00, \$238.00, \$239.00, \$240.00, \$241.00, \$242.00, \$243.00, \$244.00, \$245.00, \$246.00, \$247.00, \$248.00, \$249.00, \$250.00, \$251.00, \$252.00, \$253.00, \$254.00, \$255.00, \$256.00, \$257.00, \$258.00, \$259.00, \$260.00, \$261.00, \$262.00, \$263.00, \$264.00, \$265.00, \$266.00, \$267.00, \$268.00, \$269.00, \$270.00, \$271.00, \$272.00, \$273.00, \$274.00, \$275.00, \$276.00, \$277.00, \$278.00, \$279.00, \$280.00, \$281.00, \$282.00, \$283.00, \$284.00, \$285.00, \$286.00, \$287.00, \$288.00, \$289.00, \$290.00, \$291.00, \$292.00, \$293.00, \$294.00, \$295.00, \$296.00, \$297.00, \$298.00, \$299.00, \$300.00, \$301.00, \$302.00, \$303.00, \$304.00, \$305.00, \$306.00, \$307.00, \$308.00, \$309.00, \$310.00, \$311.00, \$312.00, \$313.00, \$314.00, \$315.00, \$316.00, \$317.00, \$318.00, \$319.00, \$320.00, \$321.00, \$322.00, \$323.00, \$324.00, \$325.00, \$326.00, \$327.00, \$328.00, \$329.00, \$330.00, \$331.00, \$332.00, \$333.00, \$334.00, \$335.00, \$336.00, \$337.00, \$338.00, \$339.00, \$340.00, \$341.00, \$342.00, \$343.00, \$344.00, \$345.00, \$346.00, \$347.00, \$348.00, \$349.00, \$350.00, \$351.00, \$352.00, \$353.00, \$354.00, \$355.00, \$356.00, \$357.00, \$358.00, \$359.00, \$360.00, \$361.00, \$362.00, \$363.00, \$364.00, \$365.00, \$366.00, \$367.00, \$368.00, \$369.00, \$370.00, \$371.00, \$372.00, \$373.00, \$374.00, \$375.00, \$376.00, \$377.00, \$378.00, \$379.00, \$380.00, \$381.00, \$382.00, \$383.00, \$384.00, \$385.00, \$386.00, \$387.00, \$388.00, \$389.00, \$390.00, \$391.00, \$392.00, \$393.00, \$394.00, \$395.00, \$396.00, \$397.00, \$398.00, \$399.00, \$400.00, \$401.00, \$402.00, \$403.00, \$404.00, \$405.00, \$406.00, \$407.00, \$408.00, \$409.00, \$410.00, \$411.00, \$412.00, \$413.00, \$414.00, \$415.00, \$416.00, \$417.00, \$418.00, \$419.00, \$420.00, \$421.00, \$422.00, \$423.00, \$424.00, \$425.00, \$426.00, \$427.00, \$428.00, \$429.00, \$430.00, \$431.00, \$432.00, \$433.00, \$434.00, \$435.00, \$436.00, \$437.00, \$438.00, \$439.00, \$440.00, \$441.00, \$442.00, \$443.00, \$444.00, \$445.00, \$446.00, \$447.00, \$448.00, \$449.00, \$450.00, \$451.00, \$452.00, \$453.00, \$454.00, \$455.00, \$456.00, \$457.00, \$458.00, \$459.00, \$460.00, \$461.00, \$462.00, \$463.00, \$464.00, \$465.00, \$466.00, \$467.00, \$468.00, \$469.00, \$470.00, \$471.00, \$472.00, \$473.00, \$474.00, \$475.00, \$476.00, \$477.00, \$478.00, \$479.00, \$480.00, \$481.00, \$482.00, \$483.00, \$484.00, \$485.00, \$486.00, \$487.00, \$488.00, \$489.00, \$490.00, \$491.00, \$492.00, \$493.00, \$494.00, \$495.00, \$496.00, \$497.00, \$498.00, \$499.00, \$500.00, \$501.00, \$502.00, \$503.00, \$504.00, \$505.00, \$506.00, \$507.00, \$508.00, \$509.00, \$510.00, \$511.00, \$512.00, \$513.00, \$514.00, \$515.00, \$516.00, \$517.00, \$518.00, \$519.00, \$520.00, \$521.00, \$522.00, \$523.00, \$524.00, \$525.00, \$526.00, \$527.00, \$528.00, \$529.00, \$530.00, \$531.00, \$532.00, \$533.00, \$534.00, \$535.00, \$536.00, \$537.00, \$538.00, \$539.00, \$540.00, \$541.00, \$542.00, \$543.00, \$544.00, \$545.00, \$546.00, \$547.00, \$548.00, \$549.00, \$550.00, \$551.00, \$552.00, \$553.00, \$554.00, \$555.00, \$556.00, \$557.00, \$558.00, \$559.00, \$560.00, \$561.00, \$562.00, \$563.00, \$564.00, \$565.00, \$566.00, \$567.00, \$568.00, \$569.00, \$570.00, \$571.00, \$572.00, \$573.00, \$574.00, \$575.00, \$576.00, \$577.00, \$578.00, \$579.00, \$580.00, \$581.00, \$582.00, \$583.00, \$584.00, \$585.00, \$586.00, \$587.00, \$588.00, \$589.00, \$590.00, \$591.00, \$592.00, \$593.00, \$594.00, \$595.00, \$596.00, \$597.00, \$598.00, \$599.00, \$600.00, \$601.00, \$602.00, \$603.00, \$604.00, \$605.00, \$606.00, \$607.00, \$608.00, \$609.00, \$610.00, \$611.00, \$612.00, \$613.00, \$614.00, \$615.00, \$616.00, \$617.00, \$618.00, \$619.00, \$62







## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

20 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1883.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1899.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 11.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON SALE AT BARNES'S BOOK STORE, BARNES'S CIGAR STAND (HOTEL CONRAD), and Bert Hankin's News stand at North Mill street.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

Canal Fulton has followed the example of other sensible communities in ordering a cessation of the slot machine nuisance. It is to be hoped that its authorities will display more energy than have those of Massillon in seeing that their orders are enforced.

The news that the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway may be delayed by a strike of maulers at the works of the American Steel Company at Granite City, Ill., offers a further evidence of the far reaching importance of America and American productions. This company has a large contract for bolts and rails to be used on the roadbed of the Russian government's big railway enterprise. The contract cannot be carried out with the present crippled force.

Every patriotic American citizen ought to write to his senators and representatives in Congress, urging each and all of them to do his utmost to secure the passage of the shipping bill that has been favorably reported by the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, and the Senate committee on commerce. The passage of that bill during the present session of Congress would lay the broad foundation that would in time make of the United States the greatest ship-building and the greatest ship-owning nation on earth.

The decision of the administration not to hamper the military and naval commanders at Manila with directions is entirely warranted by the trustworthiness of both Admiral Dewey and General Otis, who can be relied upon to carry out the one course which is now before them. The ratification of the treaty of peace gives General Otis authority throughout the Philippines, and it is probable that he will at once begin to apply the provisions of his proclamation issued some time ago, but never enforced. As for the insurgents, although it has not been definitely determined whether they are Spanish subjects or rebels against the authority of the United States, they have forfeited by their attack all rights recognized by this government, and must be treated as enemies.

General Otis's statement that he has declined Aguinaldo's request for a cessation of hostilities and a parley is taken to mean that he will not demand the surrender of the Philippine chief, but will continue his campaign until Aguinaldo is forced to submit unconditionally and by his own initiative. The American commander is apparently pursuing just the kind of campaign which the government desires, following up every advantage and scattering the demoralized Filipino army in every direction. With Aguinaldo suing for peace, the backbone of the Philippine insurrection may be regarded as broken. Everything in the vicinity of Manila is in the hands of the Americans, and a decisive result of the vigorous campaign of General Otis may reasonably be expected shortly.

The iron mines of Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama; the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee; the forests of Michigan and Oregon; the rolling mills in all parts of the country; the shipyards along the coast, the transportation agencies of the country, and all of the people, wherever located, would be drawn upon to contribute to and would be greatly benefited by the shipbuilding that would follow the passage of the Hanna-Payne shipping bill through Congress at its present session. The bill has been favorably reported from the proper committees in both branches of Congress, and now hangs upon the calendar awaiting discussion and vote. There is no more important vote before our national legislators than the pending shipping bill, and for that reason it deserves immediate and favorable consideration.

The phraseology of President McKinley's indorsement of the papers in the Eagan case is a source of general comment. The President's reference to the adverse criticism to which General Eagan was subjected, has been pointed out as a reflection on the course of General Miles in the beef controversy, and the phrase, "mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case," is held to be a direct rebuke to the major-general commanding the army, General Eagan, having pleaded in extenuation of his offense that he had been driven nearly insane by General Miles's public statements, which the defense contended were untrue and unjust. General Eagan richly merits the punishment which is to be meted out to him, but General Miles deserves a more stinging rebuke than that contained in the President's indorsement of the sentence of his subordinate.

Nothing has ever so demonstrated the greatness of the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., and the discipline therein given as the late war with Spain and matters incidental thereto. The institution not only makes soldiers, but it likewise teaches men the discipline which enables them to put a curb on their tempers and mouths. None of the present army scandals involve a West Pointer. The same compliment may be paid to the United States naval academy, because all the officers of our navy are graduates of Annapolis, and it is suggestive that in that branch of the service there has been nothing of the scandalous order. As to the army, we look over the names of those who have been in trouble—Miles, Eagan, Shafter, Corbin and Alger—none are West Pointers. The obedience that is taught at West Point and Annapolis, the discipline which puts boys on their honor, which teaches that the soldier who dishonors himself dishonors also the flag over him, make the West Point and Annapolis graduate self-respectful, and a self-respectful man respects the rights of his fellowmen. These are great schools and should be enlarged.

In the case of American soldiers and sailors fighting Spaniards or Filipinos, it is the expected which always happens, and news of the various strategic movements planned and executed by General Otis and Admiral Dewey in the Philippines has been awaited in this country with a feeling of certainty regarding their successful outcome. Now comes the news that the United States troops under General Miller have captured Iloilo, the capital of the island of Panay and seat of the so-called government of the Visayas federation, offering renewed assurance of what has never been doubted from the beginning of the Filipino outbreak, that the subjugation of Aguinaldo and his followers was only a question of time. In comparing the fighting qualities of American and Filipino forces it should be remembered that while our men are superior to the insurgents in courage and training, they have been obliged to fight over difficult ground, and that the enemy, besides being thoroughly familiar with this ground, is, in many cases, ignorant of the ordinary rules of honorable warfare. For these reasons, although it has long since been demonstrated that the Filipinos were no match for the Americans who are fighting them, our army and navy deserve the heartiest commendation for the bravery and intelligence which they have displayed in the work of bringing the rebels to their senses.

## FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Captain Mahan, in his great work on "Sea Power," makes it clear that naval power is soon to be exhausted if there does not also exist mercantile ships and seamen as a reserve force to keep the warships upon the sea, and to improvise others as auxiliaries. On this point he says:

"The United States has not that shield of defensive power behind which time can be gained to develop its reserve strength. As for a sea-faring population adequate to her possible needs, where is it? Such a recourse, proportionate to her coastline and population, is to be found only in a national merchant shipping, and its related industries, which at present scarcely exist. It will matter little if the crews of such ships are native-born or foreign-born, provided they are attached to the flag, and her power at sea is sufficient to enable the most of them to get back in case of war. When foreigners by the thousand are admitted to the ballot, it is of little moment that they are given fighting room on board ship. Though the treatment of the subject has been somewhat discursive, it may be admitted that a great population following callings related to the sea is, now as formerly, a great element of sea power that the United States is deficient in that element, and that its foundation can only be laid in a large commerce under her own flag."

This warning, sounded eight or ten years ago, is well worth heeding at the present time. Senator Hanna has proposed, in a bill now receiving congressional attention, to arm this nation with a merchant shipping and citizen seamen. Since the nation will be benefited by the strength it would receive from merchant shipping and seamen, and since other nations pay between twenty and twenty-five millions of dollars annually to fortify themselves in this way, Senator Hanna proposes that the treasury of the United States shall be drawn upon for similar aid, for a similar need. If Congress is wise it will adopt the Hanna shipping bill at its present session, so that our national defense, through a merchant marine, will be no longer delayed.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

See and try all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

## MT. EATON NEWS.

Mr. Eaton, Feb. 14.—W. Harrold is very ill with the grip and pneumonia, and C. S. Ketterer and C. S. Graber are confined to their homes with the same malady.

Mrs. John Fry is on the sick list. The thermometer reached twenty-two degrees below zero in town.

Mrs. Susan Halblaub, of Loudonville, was called here last week to attend the funeral of her nephew, Huie Maurer, which took place on Thursday.

Dr. McGill, of Indiana, is the guest of J. J. Schaffly.

A. N. Roth was in Massillon on Wednesday on business.

Huie Maurer, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Maurer, died last Monday, after suffering for twelve days from being kicked by a horse. The funeral took place Thursday at 10 o'clock. Farm hands are in greater demand this spring and are getting higher wages than heretofore.

John Starr was in Elyria during the past week.

## WEST LEBANON NEWS.

WEST LEBANON, Feb. 14.—Ben Rose, of this place, left last week for Indiana, where he will spend the coming summer.

Amiel Cornell, who, in company with Edward Pfister, went to Cleveland to seek employment, has returned home.

Adelbert Selders was married to Miss Ida Culler, of Stanwood, last Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Selders tendered the couple a reception on Sunday. They will be at home on the farm of the late Solomon Beals after April 1. Christ Smith, who left town very quietly last fall without mentioning his destination, has written to his parents. He has enlisted in the heavy artillery, and is stationed at Fort McHenry.

Stock shippers are beginning to find this neck-o'-the-woods. Last week George Myers, of Canal Fulton, took out about one hundred and fifty head of lambs and hogs.

This place was not spared from cold weather, several thermometers registering twenty-six degrees below zero Friday morning. There are no serious reports current, although Jack Frost severely punished Dallas Sidel while returning from the coal mine Wednesday night.

Farm hands with good references would do well to visit this section soon.

## AFFAIRS IN WILMOT.

WILMOT, Feb. 14.—W. S. Putman's tenement house will be occupied this summer, after being vacant for the past three years.

Frank Bar has been afflicted with a bad cold the past week.

The David Pfouts farm on the Winesburg road was bought by Ezra Johnson for \$8,800.

The Rev. Mr. Baker was taken sick while visiting his parents in Morrow county, and as yet is unable to come home.

J. W. Pfouts will sell personal property at public sale on Saturday.

Oliver Ramsey will move to town this spring.

## NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Edward Reinhold and sister, of Sippoo, spent Tuesday with Mr. Mordecai Davis.

Wm. B. Masters, of Massillon, was the guest of Wm. B. Shrock last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths were called to Scranton last week by the accidental death of a relative.

Our new mine and the brick yard were compelled to suspend operations last week on account of the severe cold weather, but are now in running order.

A party of young people from North Lawrence, accompanied by the Misses Houriet, of Canal Fulton, formed a pleasant combination which spent Monday evening with Miss Margaret Findley.

Several of our people attended the Sunday school convention at North Lawrence. Robert Ralston read an interesting paper on "Primary Work in the Sunday School." The exercises were pleasing and instructive, the singing under the direction of Prof. Edwards, being especially fine. The pieces selected were suitable to the occasion and gave evidence of considerable practice.

## NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 15.—Misses Emma Crooks and Augusta Yeuber, of Massillon, have concluded a pleasant visit at the Leavitt residence.

At Millport, last week, thermometers registered twenty-four degrees below zero—the coldest weather since the fifties, says Levi Wilson.

The McDonaldville Dramatic Club will show at this place Saturday evening, February 18.

John and Jacob Kiefer went to Western Star last Sunday, to attend the funeral of a relative.

The peace, quiet and dignity of our village was unintentionally disturbed one night last week by a party of Massillon young people employed as operators in the office of the Farmers' telephone exchange. They were seated in a bob sled, in company with others, and while passing the band ball a tremendous cheer went up from the crowd. The voice of Louis Safe Schimke was at once recognized because of its shrillness, making more noise than the band, which was playing an overture.

The masquerade ball in Pahlau's hall on Saturday evening was largely attended. William Beitel and Jennie Rieger were awarded the prizes.

## NORTH LAWRENCE NEWS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Feb. 15.—The cold weather of the past week has done considerable damage to fruit and potatoes in many cellars, while the mines have been scarcely able to do anything near their capacity. Our school held an interesting literary meeting last Friday, many young people attending. It is astonishing that in this age of progress that pupils are to be found who object to literary work.

Miss Lulu Eckert, who teaches in the second department, was unable to teach last week on account of the grip. Miss Maay Higgenbottom took her place. Miss Zelma Houriet, of Canal Fulton, has been the guest of Miss Jennie Pollock the past week.

Charles N. Shultz, the popular operator at the tower for the past year, has been called to Dixmont, Pa., where he will be station agent. Mr. Shultz has many friends, he was also a leader of society, and his presence will be missed. His promotion is only a just reward.

Our school board and teachers will attend the dedication of the Haines school house, district No. 5, on Wednesday evening, the 15th. Appropriate exercises will be held.

The following persons composed the jolly crowd who enjoyed a sleigh ride, and spent a pleasant evening at the home of Wm. Findley, at Newman, Monday evening: The Misses Kate Kaufman, Zelma Houriet, Ada and Maggie Johnson, Jennie, Mary and Alice Pollock and Messrs. J. J. Eichenberger, Lawrence Kitter, Rudy and Jay Shanks, Alex. Peter and R. P. Pollock.

The township Sunday school convention, held in the M. E. church on Sunday afternoon and evening, was well attended, every school in the township sending a good delegation. The town people turned out en masse and we feel safe in saying that this will surely be an inducement to bring the convention here again in the near future.

The afternoon session opened with a praise service by the Rev. R. Yoder, primary work in the Sunday school was ably handled by Robert Ralston, of Newman, who read an interesting paper which set forth many good suggestions. The Rev. Mr. Elliot's paper on the teacher's personal preparation was full of noble thoughts and showed that the Rev. Mr. Elliot had mastered his subject. The paper brought forth a discussion by J. P. Yockey, the Rev. Mr. Baichly, O. L. Williams, R. O. Ellis and John Hammond. "Sunday School Ingathering" by A. J. Kittinger was strikingly set forth, with many ways whereby our Sunday schools could be benefited, and was followed in discussion by Miss Luella Landrock, Mr. Mock and J. P. Yockey.

On "The Home Missionary Spirit in the Sunday School," Miss Helen Earnshaw read a paper which proved the writer a student and well informed with bright ideas on this important branch of Sunday school work.

Miss Jennie Myers followed in a few remarks, portraying the great need of this work.

The evening session was opened by praise service by the Rev. J. H. Miller. "Primary Teaching," by Mrs. B. C. Pilkey, was presented in a pleasant and forcible paper, showing that the writer had given the subject much thought. The paper will be remembered by primary teachers. This paper was followed by remarks by the Rev. Mr. Yoder, Prof. R. O. Ellis and A. L. Williams, who discussed this important branch.

"Reverence for the Bible in the Sunday School," a paper by the Rev. Mr. Miller, was prepared with much thought and presented in a scholarly manner, and was discussed by the Revs. Baichly and Yoder. An address on "The Work of the Ohio Sunday School Association," by Prof. E. A. Jones, was one which delighted the audience. This was Prof. Jones's first address at this place and it was listened to with the closest attention. The work of the Sunday school was shown in such a light that we are sure much good will result from this talk.

Prof. Mock was elected vice president in the absence of Cyrus Rowe. The convention closed to meet at the M. E. church subject to the call of the executive committee.

Mrs. Rose Ratchford, was born at Spring Burn, near Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 24 1858, died at North Lawrence, Thursday, Feb. 9, aged 41 years, 3 months 15 days. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McDewitt, was united in marriage with Thomas Ratchford April 3, 1883, which union has been blessed with eight children, of whom six are living, two having died in infancy. They commenced housekeeping at this place, where they have since resided. Mrs. Ratchford was a quiet and gentle mother, a kind neighbor, whose assistance and cheering words will live in memory of her. She was called home to Newcastle four weeks ago to attend the funeral of her father and contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Canal Fulton, Sunday, which was attended by a large concourse of people, who are moved with deep sympathy for the husband and motherless children. Her mother and brother James, of Newcastle, and M. D. Ratchford and family of Massillon, were in attendance at the funeral.

## DALTON NEWS.

DALTON, Feb. 15.—Miss Lulu Eckard, returned to her school at North Lawrence, last Sunday, after a week's illness.

On account of measles some of our scholars are obliged to stay at home from school.

A merry crowd from Pigeon Run visited Mr. John Owens, last Saturday night.

Mrs. E. K. Mechlin has returned, after a month's visit with friends and relatives in Pennsylvania.

Miss Alma McDowell has been engaged to teach the Moser school this summer.

A sleighing party went out to call on Peter Hostetter last Tuesday night.

Hugh T. Houghton will leave for Marion Friday, where he expects to work this summer.

Harvey Hackett, of Apple Creek, who is attending school here, and has been sick is better and able to be back at his post.

T. A. Sturges left on Tuesday to join his regiment in Kansas. He expects to go to the Philippines.

Mrs. Thomas Braucher and family, of Massillon, are around saying goodbye to Dalton friends and relatives before they leave for the far West.

## A CHEMICAL ENGINE.

The City Council Discusses Plans for Purchasing One.

## A SPECIAL TAX LEVY PROPOSED.

The Necessary Funds Cannot Otherwise be Secured—Massillon's Insurance Rate Entirely Too High—A Committee Instructed to Visit Local Agents.

Pursuant to adjournment for three weeks the city council met in regular session Monday night, with all members present. But little business of any nature was transacted and the meeting was necessarily short.

Mayor Wise recommended Dr. H. B. Garrigues to fill the unexpired term of Orlando C. Volkmo, resigned, on the board of sewer commissioners. On Mr. Kouth's motion the recommendation was accepted and the appointment approved. The commission also recommended the payment of \$10.98 to Henry Weible. This sum represents the five per cent. retained on the storm water sewer extension in Green street. Mr. Johns's motion authorizing the drawing of an order was agreed to.

The commission formally notified the council that work had been commenced on the High and Wellman street sewer, and reported the necessity of improving Cherry and Akron streets by the construction of a sanitary sewer. Both reports were received. The engineer's estimate of the cost of the improvement is \$1,300.

Messrs. Johns, Smith and Jacoby and Solicitor Willison, to whom the claim of William Jacobs for \$25 was referred, reported the city liable and recommended payment of the claim. The report was accepted and an order authorized by agreement to Mr. Haag's motion. Mr. Jacob's team and wagon were damaged by the defective condition of an alley leading from North Summit street.

A resolution by the sewer commission, providing for the construction of a sanitary sewer in Cherry and Akron streets, from the intersection of East and Cherry to the Lepp lot, was unanimously adopted. Later engineer Barton objected to the form of the resolution, claiming it a departure from the usual method inasmuch as it did not authorize the collection of assessments by the city. On Mr. Smith's motion the vote was reconsidered and Mr. Kramer's motion to refer the resolution to the sewer committee was also agreed to.

A communication from Mrs. Klotz, city janitress, requesting an increase of wages to \$12 per month was accepted, and on Mr. Kouth's motion the advance was granted, to take effect February 1.

W. O. Hershey, representing the Flemming Manufacturing Company, of Ft. Wayne, addressed the council, offering to ship a road machine here for trial providing the council agreed to purchase it if the machine proved satisfactory. He further agreed to accept \$165 and the old scraper for the new machine, which retails at \$225. Mr. Kouth's motion to accept Mr. Hershey's offer was agreed to.

Mr. Kramer spoke of a chemical fire engine, which had been offered to the city for \$1,200 on extremely easy terms. The machine is a second hand one, having been used but a few times, however, and originally costing \$2,200. The city is badly in need of a chemical apparatus, but as it would require two additional horses and four extra men to operate the machine its purchase at present is out of the question, as all money to be received this year has already been apportioned. Clerk Haring stated that the necessary funds could only be raised by an extra levy, which cannot be made before next year. Matters relative to the fire department were then freely discussed. Every member of the council desires the department to be fully equipped, and future action will undoubtedly provide the chemical. Many compliments were paid the present department for its efficiency and equipment. Clerk Haring said there was no city in the state, the size of Massillon, that could boast of a superior department, but in spite of the extensive improvements of the past few years the rate of fire insurance has not been increased.

If providing the most modern appliances for the department would reduce the rate citizens are now compelled to pay insurance companies for fire protection, Mr. Haring said, no taxpayer would object to an extra levy. The insurance rate today is twenty per cent higher than when Massillon possessed only volunteer companies and less modern machines. Massillon is now expending \$6,000 annually on the fire department. Mr. Kouth stated that the people of the west side desired the reorganization of a hose company for that part of the city. Inspired by Mr. Haring's remarks Mr. Smith made a motion instructing the fire committee to confer with local insurance agents. The motion was carried and the council adjourned for two weeks.

Anthony Fink will sell at public auction his farm, known as the Geo Swier farm, located near the Massillon state hospital, on Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, 1899.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get Hood's.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

Trains Will Start Tomorrow. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

## GRIP KILLS.

On the Weak, Worn-Out and In-Firm it Lays a Fatal Hand.

Terrible Epidemic, Cutting a Wide Swath, Enormous Increase of Death Rate in Many Localities. Seventy Out of Every One Hundred Deaths Due to the Grip.

LaGrippe is a fatal disease. It has taken front rank before the dreaded small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., in that its number of victims and fatalities are terrible those from these diseases. Every man, woman and child is exposed to its awful ravages. The atmosphere everywhere is thoroughly impregnated with the grip germ. It strikes straight to the very roots of life—the nerves. It shatters and tears asunder the foundation upon which life exists,—and cuts off the vital thread in a remarkable short space of time.

To ward off LaGrippe, or to fight it during an attack, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the proper remedy. It quickly eradicates all germs and overcomes the depressing after effects. Quies and soothes the nerves, invigorates the appetite, creates new life and vigor, and restores health.

Mr. Richard T. Green, Galeton, Pa., writes: "LaGrippe laid its powerful grasp upon me about four years ago, and for some time I thought it would prove fatal. My nervous system was reduced to its lowest ebb, and my heart caused me considerable pain. I had seen Dr. Miles' Nervine and New Heart Cure advertised and knew that they had worked some wonderful cures, so I sent for a bottle of each remedy. My nervousness was checked by the very first dose, and in a few days I was able to sleep all right. Since then my life has been a joyful existence, due to the remarkable curative qualities of Dr. Miles' Remedies."

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Be sure you get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Take nothing else. Write us about your troubles and we will give you the honest advice of a trained specialist absolutely free. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

Mrs. Emma Repstock Applies in Court for Both.

CANTON, Feb. 14.—Lawyers Baldwin & Young, of Massillon, filed a petition in court this morning in which Emma Repstock applies for a divorce and alimony from William J. Repstock. They were married at Vermillion, Erie county, in November, 1892, and have one child 4 years of age. Abandonment and infidelity are charged. Mr. Repstock, the defendant, is now employed as a freight conductor on the W. & L. E. railway, and Mrs. Repstock desires that the receivers of the road be restrained from delivering any money to the defendant pending the final hearing of the case. Mr. Repstock was born and raised in Massillon, and with his wife, formerly lived in Dwight street.

The motion for a new trial made by Lawyer Harry Webber in behalf of Michael Reamer, of Canton, was argued before Judge McCarthy Monday afternoon. The decision of the court, however, was reserved.

The session of circuit court began in court room No. 3 this morning, Judges Adams, Douglass and Swartz presiding. After calling the docket, the case of Valentine Ney vs. the Ney Manufacturing Company was taken up. The case was submitted on error. The Massillon cases on the docket are those of Thomas Mount's administrators vs. Jacob Geib, treasurer, appealed, Frank A. Brown vs. Darley Flickinger, error; Robert McCauley, administrator, vs. Spuhler & Weber, error; Mary E. McFarren vs. G. E. McFarren, appealed.

A petition to sell real estate has been dismissed in the estate of Louis A. Wagner, of Massillon. This applies to the tract not heretofore sold.

## THE MEYERS LAKE CASINO.

E. B. Bayliss, of Massillon, May Control it This Season.

E. B. Bayliss, proprietor of the Hotel Sailer, has received several visits from an agent of A. Reymann, of Wheeling, and owner of Meyers's lake, who offered him inducements to take charge of the Casino at the lake next season. Mr. Bayliss has a wide reputation as a hotel manager, and for that reason Mr. Reymann is particularly anxious to secure his services. Having charge of the Hotel Sailer, however, Mr. Bayliss is loathe to accept the offer, but has not yet decided to reject it. Should he assume control of the Casino he will not surrender the Sailer, but will operate both houses. Early in the winter there was a movement on foot in Canton and Massillon to jointly organize a club and lease the Casino for club purposes. John C. Welty, of Canton, was interested in the scheme, but for some reason negotiations were discontinued.

## Trains Will Start Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press.]—Railway officials think that by tomorrow full schedules of passenger trains will be resumed and that some freight can be started.

"Pure and Sure."

# Cleveland's

## BAKING POWDER

For making fine cake it has no equal.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breed, a daughter.

Miss Lillian Wade and Miss Rowena Morgan spent Monday in Wilmot.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of E. N. Pease, No. 188.

Ice eighteen inches thick is being taken from the canal at some points today.

Mr. and Mrs. John Selway, of Flushing, spent Sunday with Massillon relatives.

Mrs. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield, is visiting her son, Dr. Jesse Gardner, in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur have been called to Canal Fulton by the illness of Mr. Arthur's father.

By a vote of one hundred and three to seventy, Ireondale citizens have decided to discard their municipality.

Diphtheria has spread to an alarming extent south of Akron, and a number of district schools have been closed.

Township Clerk Busby, who was taken down with the measles some time ago, is seriously ill. It is feared that he will lose his hearing.

The Grand Army band of Canton will give its thirty-third annual concert to honorary members, at the Grand opera house, on Tuesday evening, February 28.

Mrs. M. E. Warwick, who is now in Enterprise, Fla., writes to friends in this city, under date of February 11, that thermometers there stand at 72 in the shade, and that winter clothing is uncomfortable.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Harrington arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and are for the present guests at the McBride residence, in East Tremont street. Later they will go to housekeeping in West Main street.

East Greenville people, bound for Navarre, came to the city in a large sleigh Saturday evening. Here they met with an accident. It was so late when the damage to the sleigh was repaired that the party decided to return home.

David Murary gave a stag dinner of eight covers today at his residence, on the Navarre road, in honor of his eighty-second birthday. The Massillon guests were Daniel Hemperly, John Jacobs, Charles Steese and Charles and Sylvester Johnson.

Services over the remains of the late George Bayliss were held in the Hotel Sailer parlors Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating. The pallbearers were Fire Chief Burke, Fireman Riggle, William Ertle, F. A. Vogt, H. Wolcott and Horace Dewese.

Frank A. Vogt, who recently resigned as the local agent for the Finlay Brewing Company, has been prevailed upon to accept re-appointment. Charles Hipp, of Toledo, who was here temporarily in Mr. Vogt's place, returned to Toledo today, when Mr. Vogt again took charge.

The Farmers Telephone Company has placed telephones in the residences of all members of the city police force. The calls are as follows: Julius Wittmann, 310; Ernest Wissmar, 311; Turenne Getz, 312; Joseph Brownsberger, 313; Sherman Budd, 314; Edward Ertle, 315; Thomas McGuire, 316.

George Abbott, employed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, had one of the fingers of his right hand fractured several days ago. He did not become aware of the seriousness of his injury until recently. The member has swollen to twice its size, and weeks will be required for it to heal.

Mrs. Anna M. Frost, the aged wife of Leonard C. Frost, living near Lisbon, has been adjudged insane. Mrs. Frost is 70 years of age, and has been previously similarly afflicted. Judge Boone is making arrangements to have her conveyed to the Massillon hospital for treatment.—East Liverpool Crisis.

Mrs. Melinda Hubbard, colored, aged 110 years, and for many years an inmate of the Clermont county infirmary, at Batavia, died at that institution on Friday. The deceased was a slave in the state of Virginia and well remembered the early events in the making of that state. She was doubtless the oldest citizen in Ohio.

The body of the late Harry Roop was taken to Mansfield, Monday evening, brief funeral services being held at the East South street residence of Isaac Keller in the afternoon. The pallbearers were: Francis Strobel, Dr. Hattery, C. A. Rose, H. C. Diehlenn, William Yost and Z. T. Baltzly, all members of the Masonic order with which society the deceased was connected. The Rev. C. M. Roberts conducted the services.

The strike which was inaugurated by the miners of the Salem Coal Co. last Tuesday, has ended in a victory for the miners. They struck for a rate of forty-nine and one-half cents a ton on run of mine coal. At a conference between a committee of miners and the company officials on Friday, the demands of the miners were acceded to and the trouble satisfactorily adjusted. The miners resumed work Saturday morning.

Superintendent Day, of the Canton schools, has been absent from his duties for the past five months, owing to ill-health, during which time his salary has been running on. At a meeting of the board of education, on Monday evening, it was decided to cut off the superintendent's salary, and Prof. Sarver was appointed superintendent, until such time as Superintendent Day can resume his duties, at a salary of \$250 a month.

At Gnadenhutzen, on Monday, fire destroyed the earliest white man's landmark in the Tuscarawas valley, the dwelling house of E. B. Campbell. Over 130 years ago John Heckwelder, the Moravian missionary, and the first white man to come from Bethlehem, Pa., among the Delaware Indians of the valley, built a house of logs on the site of

the burned house. Some of the original timbers in the old structure were still intact, but much of the woodwork had been carried off by relic hunters.

The Carroll County Telephone Company has sold its plant to the Bell Company. The Carrollton company was organized a year ago with a capital stock of \$10,000, of which half was paid in. The Carrollton council recently defeated an ordinance to give the Bell company access to Carrollton, but the latter company succeeded in purchasing the Carroll county company's franchise, paying \$10,000 for the same. The Carroll company was to have extended its line to Canton and Massillon, connecting with the Farmers Company, of this city.

When Hart Post, Grand Army of the Republic, had carried out its programme Monday evening, all members and the large gathering of friends became the guests of the Daughters of Veterans, who served coffee, oysters, biscuits and cake in the dining hall. Brief addresses were delivered during the evening by R. A. Pinn, Peter Scharles, T. H. Seaman and the Rev. J. I. Wilson. Prof. Jones, who was to have been the first speaker of the evening, was present, but hoarseness prevented him from making an address. James Beitel recited "Der Deutscher Volunteer." The exercises concluded with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the entire assemblage joining in the singing, Mrs. Dissinger presiding at the piano.

## MASSILLON ELKS ENTERTAIN.

A Delightful Social and Dance Given Tuesday Evening.

The first dance and banquet given Tuesday night by the Massillon Lodge of Elks was one of the most delightful events of the season, and reflects much credit upon the committee of arrangements. Owing to the limited space afforded for dancing in the Elks' present quarters, the L. O. O. F. quarters in the Warwick block were used for the occasion. The reception, dancing and dining rooms were appropriately decorated and served as an artistic background for the dazzling array of pretty gowns. The guests of the lodge men, the ladies, were royally entertained, and those not desiring to dance were amused with cards and social chatting.

The Military band orchestra rendered a programme of exquisite dance music, the strains of which were most enticing to those assembled, and encores were frequent. The merriment continued until it was long past midnight before carriages were ordered. One of the important features was the sumptuous spread, the preparation of which was directed by T. B. Arnold, manager of the Hotel Conrad, assisted by a committee of fellow members of the lodge, and served by a corps of experienced waiters. About 125 covers were laid. The out of town guests were Miss Belle Franklin, of Sarnia, Ontario, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wise; Miss Agnes P. Sheridan, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Mame Charters, of Canton, guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Arnold, and John Charters, of Canton. Miss Valley, of Canton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pille; Miss Myrtle Bixler, of Canal Dover, the guest of Miss Ella Crawford, and R. F. Myers, of Canal Fulton.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. BRADLEY. WILMOT, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Bradley, aged 93 years, is dead. She was the oldest woman in Tuscarawas county. The funeral took place today, services being held at the deceased's late home between this place and Durdee. Mrs. Bradley was a widow, her husband, who was also more than 90 years of age, having died a year ago.

VILDA MILLER. EAST GREENVILLE, Feb. 15.—Vilda, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, died last night at 5:30 o'clock. The child had been ill for some time with lung fever and whooping cough.

JACOB WILFORD. DALTON, Feb. 15.—Jacob Wilford, whose death occurred several days ago, was constable of Sugar Creek township, this county, for a longer time than any of his predecessors. He was past middle age, and leaves a wife and family, one of his sons being a resident of Massillon.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Feb. 14, 1899:

LADIES.  
Cane, Miss Marie  
Carmes, Mrs. Eliza  
Swihart, Mrs. Eliza

MEN.  
Ickes, Henry H.  
Lee, J. W.  
Paulan, Chas.  
Pohrer, S. H.  
Sefton, Hon W. E.  
Toole, J. E.

PACKAGES.  
Albersson, Miss J. A.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 210 Wabash av., corner Jackson st., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

## Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all tumors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

## TODAY'S DEATH LIST.

George Bayliss, of the Sailer Hotel, Dies Suddenly.

## BECAME ILL WHILE SLEIGHING.

He Never Regained Consciousness After Being Stricken—Obitaries of Harvey Bell Walls, Mrs. Catherine Rinder and Harry Roop—The Funerals.

From Monday's Daily.

The death of George Bayliss, son of E. B. Bayliss, proprietor of the Hotel Sailer, occurred unexpectedly at 7:10 o'clock Sunday evening. Mr. Bayliss was in apparently good health Sunday, and that evening in company with a young lady started for a short drive. They had just reached the car barn, in East Main street, when Mr. Bayliss suddenly became unconscious. He was driven home immediately by his companion, but efforts to revive him were of no avail. The deceased had experienced several similar attacks, but rallied speedily, the first, however, occurring within a year.

Death was directly caused, Dr. Hardy the attending physician says, by congestion of the lungs. Mr. Bayliss had been suffering with lung trouble for some time, but had about recovered. The deceased was 27 years of age, and had spent his entire life in Massillon. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and possessing a generous disposition made many devoted friends. He was a favorite about the hotel and his death was a shock to all. The funeral will be held from the hotel parlors at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and the Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of St. Timothy's church, will officiate. The deceased was a brother of Miss Lydia Bayliss and Walter Bayliss, of Massillon.

## HARVEY BELL WALLS.

Harvey Bell Walls, aged 29 years, son of the late Ruan Bell, of Wilmot, and the adopted son of Jacob J. Walls, of 49 North street, Massillon, died of tuberculosis at the home of his foster parent, at 5:15 o'clock Sunday morning. Funeral services will be held in St. Timothy's church at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating. Mr. Walls had been ill since last August. He was brought to Massillon from Cleveland in November. For years the deceased was employed as a waiter in the Hollenden hotel, of Cleveland, for two years holding the position of first assistant to the chief waiter. He leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Walls was a member of Edwin Cowles Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Cleveland, which society has authorized N. H. Willaman, of this city, to take exclusive charge of the funeral. Mr. Walls was also connected with the L'Overture Rifles, of Cleveland. Members of both organizations will attend the funeral.

## MRS. CATHERINE RINDER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Rinder, whose death occurred at 8:20 o'clock Monday morning, will take place from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron, at 167 Clay street, at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. J. I. Wilson will conduct the services. Mrs. Rinder was 77 years of age, and was a sufferer from heart trouble for ten years. She was born in Pottsville, Pa., and was the widow of the late Michael Rinder. Mrs. Rinder had made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Cameron for nineteen years. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. William Weaver and Mrs. Frederick Fogle, of Massillon, and Mrs. Rosanna Kern, of Ravenna.

## HARRY ROOP.

Unselfish devotion to his employer's interests, incurring incessant labor and loss of rest, resulting first in insanity and later in death, fill the last chapter of the life of Harry Roop, who was entered in the Massillon state hospital four months ago. The deceased was a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller, of this city, and leaves a wife and one child. He was 43 years old. At one time he was in the employ of Russell & Co., afterwards being with Aultman & Co., of Canton, in the interest of which concern he traveled through Asia and Europe. During recent years he had held the position of chief electrician and machinist with a concern in Richmond, Ind. While a resident of Richmond he was stricken with paralysis, brought on, it was said, by overwork and loss of sleep. The immediate cause of death, which occurred Sunday morning, was exhaustion. Brief funeral services will be held at the Keller residence, in East South street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Masonic fraternities having charge. The body will be taken to Mansfield this evening, for burial.

## OIL BOOM SPREADING.

One-Third of Tuscarawas County Now Under Lease.

Scio's oil boom is spreading, and the people of Tuscarawas county are now organizing scores of companies to develop territory, it being estimated that at least one-third of the land in the county is under lease. Ulrichsville's home company has raised enough money to put down a test well, and companies have been formed at Gnadenhutzen and Newcomertown. The settlement of Beaver Dam Valley, four miles east of Canal Dover, has mustered a local company, while New Cumberland, a few miles farther east, also has a company and has a well started. Mineral Point, twenty-three miles north, has secured two hundred acres of land at Magnolia where a test well was put down several years ago, and in which oil has been standing to the depth of several feet. The oil question is also being agitated at Winfield, four miles west and at Zoar to the north. Each day brings representatives of foreign companies into the county who are endeavoring to lease land.

## LEFT HORSE UNBLANKETED.

And the Mayor Fined William Klein \$5 and Costs.

Humane Officer Getz made affidavit against William Klein, a young man residing northeast of the city, charging that on last Friday he allowed his horse to stand in the street unblanketed. Policeman Wittmann arrested Klein, who pleaded guilty. The mayor fined him \$5 and costs. Getz claims that when he found the horse, thermometers were registering fourteen degrees below zero. He blanketed the animal himself, and then looked up its owner, who, the officer avers, became very abusive, evidently being of the opinion that Getz had no right to do what he had done.

## THE STATE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Richardson Returns From Ponce Park, Fla.

## PATIENTS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

Immense Quantity of Coal Consumed During the Cold Weather—Dr. Richardson to go to Columbus—Dr. Parker's Illness—Heating Apparatus for Residence Arrives.

Superintendent A. B. Richardson, of the Massillon state hospital, has returned from Florida, upon whose eastern coast he hunted and fished for two weeks. The other members of Dr. Richardson's party were Dr. Wissinger, Colonel Furay, Mr. Krumm and F. W. Flowers, of Columbus. Mr. Flowers and Dr. Richardson returned to Ohio together. The others went to Havana. Dr. Richardson says that Florida is suffering more from cold weather than Ohio. On last Thursday thermometers registered the freezing point at Ponce Park, where they were at the time, and at Jacksonville on the same day it was 28 degrees above zero.

Eight carloads of coal are consumed at the hospital every week. The coal is furnished by the C. L. & W. Railway Company and the Howells Mining Company, and six teams are required to haul it from the switch to the institution.

The heating apparatus for Dr. Richardson's residence has been delivered by Chafer & Becker, of Cleveland, to whom the contract was recently let by Evans & Company, who are to erect the new buildings. As the residence is practically under roof, much inside work can be done as soon as the heater is in place. This will probably be in the early part of next month.

Melanchthon Parker, "the cheery doctor," as they call him up town, is ill with the grip. Theodore Hack, a Columbiana county patient, is carrying mail in his place.

No difficulty was experienced in heating the various buildings during the cold weather of the past few days. The big boilers with their capacity of 800 or 900 horsepower were more than equal to the occasion. The blowing out of a gasket one day necessitated the removal of the patients in one cottage to the dining hall while the damage was being repaired, which required an hour or two.

Superintendent Richardson will go to Columbus tomorrow to attend the joint meeting of the board of trustees and the emergency board, of which John P. Jones was a member before resigning from the legislature. The trustees will ask the emergency board to grant them about \$12,000, needed to pay for a tunnel that must be built and for furnishings and electrical fixtures for some of the buildings which will be completed this spring. It is expected that the superintendent's residence and the office building will be ready for occupancy by May 1.

Gertrude Bear, of Paris, Stark county, was returned to the institution today. Relatives took her home last fall, when her condition seemed to be much improved. Since then she suffered a relapse.

Jacob Hassermann, of Portage county, has been received at the institution.

## CALLS FOR PROOF.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press]—Agoncillo has sent a dispatch to the Philippine junta here, in which he challenges General Otis to produce a telegram in which he (Agoncillo) advises Aguinaldo to attack the Americans at Manila.

## Bulgaria May be Safe.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The German consul reports from the Azores islands that the steamer Weehawken has been there since Saturday with twenty-five women and children taken from the steamer Bulgaria, February 5. The consul says it is not believed that the Bulgaria sank.

## Perished in the Flames.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press]—It is supposed that Fred. Marie, a letter carrier, his wife and infant son, perished in the fire at the Arlington flats last night.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S  
**BREAKFAST COCOA**

"Has stood the test of more than one hundred years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.  
Trade-Mark on Every Package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,  
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

## MICHAEL REAMER SENTENCED.

An Aged Cantonian to Serve Four Years in the Ohio Penitentiary—Judge McCarty Overrules the Motion for a New Trial—Probate Court No. 28.

CANTON, Feb. 15.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Ohio vs. Michael Reamer, of Canton, which was argued before Judge McCarty Monday afternoon, has been overruled. Judge McCarty did not make his decision known, however, until Tuesday afternoon. At 1 o'clock today Reamer was brought into court, and after being severely reprimanded by Judge McCarty, was sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary at hard labor for a term of four years. Reamer is past 50 years of age, and previous to this occasion, it is claimed, bore a good reputation, and this fact is, no doubt, responsible for the leniency on the part of the court.

Reamer was convicted of criminal larceny with one of the little Horner girls, of Canton, who were also involved in the Gibson case recently disposed of, and was subject to a sentence of from three to twenty years. The motion for a new trial was based on the ground that the court had erred in admitting certain testimony and in the charge to the jury, but the state's case against Reamer was so strong that there was no room for reasonable doubt. Gibson, a confessed accessory to the crime, was sentenced for a term of ten years. Sheriff Zaiser will probably take Reamer to Columbus Thursday.

The circuit court judges will temporarily adjourn court Thursday evening, and on Friday will deliberate on the cases heard during the week. On Saturday their decisions will be made known and on Monday the assignment will be again taken up. The session will probably last two weeks longer. None of the Massillon cases have been considered thus far, but will be reached within a few days. Today the case of William A. McKee vs. Joseph Friedman had the attention of the judges. There will be no common pleas cases assigned for trial until week after next.

The guardian of Robert E. Patton, of Canton, has been authorized to compromise suits pending in common pleas court. Martin Nepp has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Nepp, of Canton. The will of Sarah Richards, of Canton, has been filed for probate. The will of Mary Bowers, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press]—Representative S. J. Barrows, of Boston, is to be appointed congressional librarian. The Senate passed a bill extending the appreciation of Congress to Miss Helen Miller Gould for her patriotic services during the late war, and providing that a gold medal be presented to her by the President.

The House committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill is considering the point of order against the amendment, by inserting the Nicaragua canal bill.

The President and party will leave for Boston this afternoon, where they will be the guests of the Home Market Club. No trains west on the Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio.

Senator Davis reached Washington at 2 this morning, after trying for thirty-six hours, to cover a distance of twenty miles from Washington. Senator Foraker is snowbound at Parkersburg, W. Va.

## FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The insurgents yesterday fired on the Americans from houses bearing white flags. The California regiment was ordered to drive them out, and the work is proceeding today. Gunboats have assisted in the work, and the rebels are retreating toward Lake Laguna.

## THE NEW MAINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The first part of the keel of the new battleship Maine was laid today at Cramp's shipyard. An effort will be made to have the ship ready to launch one year from today—the second anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

## CREAM OF TARTAR OR ALUM

Which side of the baking powder question do you take? If you permit the prospect of a few cents saving to induce you to use an alum baking powder, you have the assurance of the leading medical authorities that you are endangering the good health of your family. The only safe course is to use only Royal Baking Powder, certified to be made from pure cream of tartar, and without a trace of alum, ammonia.

## BLEVINS BIG SHORTAGE.

The Murdered Man Was Short Probably \$50,000.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 15.—At a conference between Auditor Robert L. McCance of Pittsburgh and a special committee of council it was stated that on the surface there was a shortage of \$50,000 in the accounts of the late city treasurer, Blevins, though the amount may be reduced by fuller inquiry.

## A REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Grossinger Appointed Those to Consider Proposed Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—General Grossinger of Ohio, chairman of the Republican caucus, announced the appointment of the following Republicans as a committee on financial legislation provided for by the resolution of the Republican caucus: Representatives Henderson of Iowa, Payne of New York, Cawley of Pennsylvania, Kerr of Ohio, Hawley of Texas, Lovington of Massachusetts, Pearce of Missouri, Curtis of Kansas, Lund of California, Hancock of Wisconsin and Morris of Minnesota.

## Will Teach Porto Ricans.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—Miss Edith B. Hollolough and Miss Mary K. Menden, of Wheeling and Miss Carrie A. Menden, of Wheeling, O., are to go to New York, from where they are scheduled to leave on a government transport for Porto Rico, where they will establish public schools on the American system. Miss Menden is a daughter of John Menden of Joseph Horne & Co. of this city.

## Died From Over exertion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Major Ross A. Fish, at one time an assessor of the District of Columbia and assistant register of the treasury under President Cleveland's first administration, died in a local office here, where he had stopped for rest. He was over 70 years of age, and the exertion of walking through the deep snow probably caused heart failure.

## Rev. John Finney Dead.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—Very Rev. John Finney, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, Pittston, and vicar general of the Scranton diocese, died of diabetes, aged 71 years. He came to Pittston in 1859 and built up a great church property in his parish.

## Germany Didn't Help Rebels.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The semi-official North German Gazette said that official inquiries at Hongkong had established the fact that there never was any exportation of German arms to Manila with German connivance.

## How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely upon a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good alternative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. 50 cents per bottle.

## The Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more widely known and enterprising than Z. T. Baltzly, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size 50 cent and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

## An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Wainwright, of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, croup and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account, but profit to the sender. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50 cent bottle and the cough, cold and grip have all left. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

## Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink GRAPE-OL—made from pure grapes. A lady writes: "The first time I made GRAPE-OL I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee. It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grapes. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it, and you will have a delicious and nourishing beverage for all and young. 15 and 25c."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago. Hazen Ross, the popular South Side druggist, corner 80th and West, writes: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.



COLORADO'S DAWSON.

NEW GOLD FIND WHICH HAS CAUSED AN OLD TIME STAMPEDE.

Camp Is Named For the Miner Who Discovered a Pay Street in an Abandoned Copper Mine—Wild Rush For the New Field.

A new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

Dawson is a small town in the state of Colorado, and is named for the miner who discovered the new gold strike. The town is located in the state of Colorado, and is named for the miner who discovered the new gold strike.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

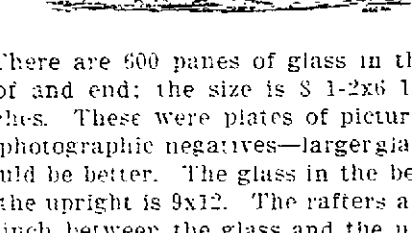
The new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. The new discovery is located in the state of Colorado, and is named Dawson.

A CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

One That May Easily Be Constructed For Pleasure or Profit.

I have seen from time to time in your columns instructions on building various styles of greenhouses. Now I think I have one that some others would like. It is one which I made myself during my leisure moments, both night and morning. I present the drawings that others may do as I did.

The plan (fig. 7) is 12-inch to the foot. The rafters and uprights I had made, but the rest of the work I did myself.

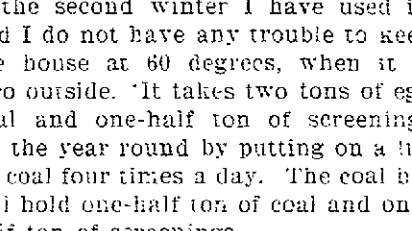


There are 500 panes of glass in the roof and end; the size is 8 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches. These were plates of pictures or photographic negatives—larger glass would be better. The glass in the belt or the upright is 8x12. The rafters are 3/4 inch between the glass and the uprights are 1/2 inch between the glass.

This makes everything come all right. There are two skylights on the east, one on the west side, two slide windows in the belt on each side of the house. From the bottom of the belt to the ground is 3 1/2 feet. This can be made from old boxes, with a cleat or strip over the crack or edges.

The boiler room is 2 feet deep. The bottom or sides are cemented or stones laid in cement. The top and sides are lined with sheet iron and painted to keep from rusting. The chimney is of brick, about 7 feet high and four lengths, or 6 feet of 6-inch Acron pipe on top of brick. The ventilator over the boiler is of galvanized iron, 8 inches in diameter, 6 feet high, with a damper in it. This takes away gas that may escape, and is regulated at night to keep the house ventilated.

The boiler is a No. 12, made by Howe's, of Boston, for hot water and is the best thing of its kind I have ever seen for a portable boiler. This



is the second winter I have used it, and I do not have any trouble to keep the house at 60 degrees, when it is zero outside. It takes two tons of egg coal and one-half ton of screenings for the year round by putting on a little coal four times a day. The coal bin will hold one-half ton of coal and one-half ton of screenings.

There is about 112 feet of 2-inch piping in the form of the letter L running under the west side and end of bench. The east side is portable, so I can take the bench down when I want to stand Chrysanthemums on the ground. After they are gone I put the bench up again and everything is all right.

The water tank is supplied with water from the roof of the shed. The house and shed are double boarded on 2x1 joist, making it 4 inches thick and filled with sawdust. There are two doors at the entrance. The outside door is a good thing, as it keeps the other door from freezing or sweating.

—Chas. S. Bingham, in Am. Gardening.

Properties of Cider. A pure article of cider, skillfully made from select fruit in perfect condition, should have perfect limpidity and brightness, even to sparkling in the glass; it may vary in color from a delicate straw to a rich amber color, more or less deep, but should never be a bright red, nor, indeed, show much of a rosate tinge. It should be fragrant, so that when a bottle is freshly opened and poured into glasses an agreeable, fruity perfume will arise and diffuse itself through the apartment. "With a benison on the giver."

It should be tart, like Rhine wine, and by no means sharp or harsh. It should have a pleasant, fruity flavor, with aromatic and vinous blending, as if the fruit had been packed in flowers and spices. It should have mild pungency, and feel warming and grateful to the stomach, the glow diffusing itself gradually and agreeably throughout the whole system, and communicating itself to the spirits. It should have a light body or substance about like milk, with the same softness and smoothness, and it should leave in the mouth an abiding agreeable flavor of some considerable duration, as of rare fruits and flowers.

These qualities are all attainable, but they demand the knowledge and skill which come by practice, thought, assiduous painstaking care, and, above all else, the most rigorous cleanliness. With these, and proper material, any intelligent person can make good cider. There is no mystery about it, and it is so.

Orangers That Pay. A recently banked with a great fortune and at a great expense and becoming rapidly into bankruptcy is one of the things which gives agricultural men in general and the dairy business in particular a backset, says the Creamery Journal. Do not build a creamery on a grand scale, but rather follow the more practical lines laid down by your neighboring localities where the dairy cow is a continual source of profit to the patrons of the creamery. If the plant is built at the right time and upon the proper basis, it makes a cash market for the dairy products, relieves the farmer of the labor of butter making and very often is a great educator in the way of showing the best methods of feeding and of handling the cream and milk.

CLEAN WATER FOR COWS.

Man is the Only Animal Who Wants Water Cold.

It is a mistaken idea that because cows will drink out of a dirty puddle, and at the same time refuse fresh, clean water from the well, the muddy and warm water is not a source of danger. The cow likes it best not because it is dirty, but because it is warm, and what she drinks does not chill her stomach and retard digestion as the cold well water might do. Man is the only animal that likes water as near ice cold temperature as he can get it. Because of this and other sins of the appetite the human digestive apparatus is more apt to get out of order than that of any part of the brute creation. Sometimes, however, cows dislike the well water because it is charged with minerals that are offensive, if not unhealthy. In limestone regions well water is always hard. That washed over the surface of the ground, which is mainly composed of leaf mold, is rainwater with a much less proportion of lime. But if the cow is to drink out of a pond it should be fenced around so that she cannot go into the water and there dung and urinate. The queer taste that is sometimes in August found in fresh milk is as likely to result from this practice as anything. Where cows can get to a running stream, it is allowable to let them run in it, but even then a good deal of valuable fertilizer in the cow's excrement will be tasted.

—American Cultivator.

Two Ways. In every calling in life there are two ways at least of management. One is for improvement and profit and the other for retrogression and loss. In poultry there are practical methods and slipshod systems which will either prove a gain or loss to the party adopting them. Poultry, even when criminally neglected, will sometimes prove profitable and give astonishing returns, considering the care they receive, but it is unsafe to adopt these methods as permanent ones. There are many persons who expect impossibilities from their flocks. Those who are making the poultry business a success are those who have adopted business methods in the management, and such methods imply care, attention and improvement, and all that will build up the flock. Good buildings, from the standpoint of comfort and cleanliness, are built and the best and most approved foods are supplied in abundance. Conveniences are everywhere placed at its disposal. No fowls are seen roosting in the trees, and what fowls there are do not resemble the celebrated coat of Joseph, but are of a uniform color and character.

There is no doubt that there are two ways—a right and a wrong way—for caring for poultry. One does not need to test the matter to find out if this be true. All he will have to do will be to look about him and note the methods of the successful poultryman, comparing them with those of one who has made a failure of the business, and the matter will not have to be put to a personal experiment. There is no doubt but what improved varieties are best, whether for eggs or meat. Improved buildings will have to be provided. Improved methods all around will be adopted and there will be a decided improvement in the profits accruing. Mistakes are object lessons, and we may learn as well as profit by the mistakes of others as our own. It is less expensive to do so.

Preserving Butter for Winter. The high price that butter brings during the winter months often tempts the dairyman to experiment with methods for keeping summer-made butter over to the season of high prices, says the Farmers Friend. Preservatives without number are recommended, but it is extremely difficult to carry the summer product over until winter and have it retain its flavor. Cold storage, when the temperature can be kept at about 38 degrees, is the only reliable method by which butter may be kept, and even this method to be successful requires peculiar care in the manufacture of butter. It must be made of young cream and be churned as soon as it reaches the first stage of acidity. The less buttermilk left in the butter the better the butter. The preserving process comes in packing the butter so as to exclude all air before it is put in cold storage. To accomplish this the package must be soaked in brine, lined with parchment paper on the top and dry salt over this. These are the main points, and the dairyman must decide for himself whether this market will warrant the expense and trouble necessary to keep summer-made butter until winter.

Securing Fall Calves. One of the chief difficulties in winter dairying is to secure cows that will be in fresh flow of milk in the fall, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The gestation of the cow is about nine months, and to secure calves in October or November the cow must be bred during the shortest days of the year when the weather is cold and when it is more difficult than at any other time of year to bring cows in heat. It is comparatively easy to breed cows during the late spring and summer months, and to this fact as much as anything is due the great number of calves dropped in March, April and May. It is only by feeding highly nutritive food that cows can be induced to breed during the winter months. Flaxseed meal with some oil in it is one of the best foods for this purpose. It is exceedingly nutritious, and therefore only a very little can be given at a time. It will make the cow have a glossy coat of hair, and this is the best sign that it is putting her in fit condition for breeding.

CLOTHES SPECIALS.

Queer Pockets and Things Tailors Have to Put in Garments.

"No special." With that remark to the assistant who took down the measurements the tailor dismissed his patron and said that the suit would be finished "sure" on a certain day. "What did you mean by saying 'no special' to your clerk?" asked the customer.

"Well, that means that you want your clothes made all right and without any crank things about them. Pockets are the great specials. We have customers who want, besides the regular pockets, places in their waistcoats for pencils, eyeglasses and all sorts of things. Some pencil pockets are made to hold only one pencil and some for a bunch. Eyeglass pockets are also ordered in keeping with the shape and style of the glasses, and pockets for cigars are ordered for all sizes, from the little half pencil shape to the great big perfecto. Freak pockets, inside of other pockets, are also in demand, and chamois lined pockets, which we usually make for the watch side of the waistcoat, are ordered often for trousers by men who carry silver trinkets in them."

Another class of special customers are those whose garments are made with a view to the wearer's health. Many men have an inner band of red flannel put on the waist of their trousers as a cure for rheumatism, and some driving coats are made so that sheets of stout paper may be slipped between the breast lining and the cloth when driving against the wind.

"On the whole," said the tailor, "a man in my business has the best opportunity to find out the kinks and queer points about men, not only as to their persons, but their minds." —New York Tribune

Hidden Beauty. Is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, pimples, eczema, freckles or eruptions. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use Heiskell's Ointment.

HEISKELL'S SOAP. It is soothing and healing in its effect. Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. All druggists. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 531 Commerce St., Phila.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND. ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers the highly enjoyable. Send for illustrative descriptive pamphlet. Address A. G. P. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep" UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD. DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY. Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M. "Buffalo 8" "Cleveland 6" CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask agent for tickets via C. & B. Line and for cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. MERRMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

The Hand That Feeds.

Pointed Statements to Men of Family Telling Them How to Successfully Combat Catarrh.



and "grindstone" describe the routine life of the men who provide for the family. With health they keep the home going but disease brings disaster.

Catarrhal diseases, beginning with some slight cold, make the life of the breadwinner miserable. There isn't time or money to give attention to a little catarrh in the head. When it reaches the lungs or kidneys it alarms, but they do not know it is the same catarrh for it is called something else. These conditions are all around us; among mechanics, business men, farmers, clerks, book-keepers or railroad men. To all these the blessings of Per-na are particularly grateful.

Per-na is purely vegetable. For over forty years it has been successfully attacking and overcoming every phase of catarrh. It absolutely eradicates catarrh because its operation is based on accurate science. Mr. N. M. Guil, Des Moines, Ia., writes the following letter:

DEAR SIR:—I can't praise Per-na enough. I will soon be seventy-three years old and have good health after I was nearly dead. No doctor could help me, and no medicine until I took Per-na. The first bottle helped me. Per-na saved my life.

Don't let catarrh make headway. Meet its attack at the outset. All unnatural discharges are caused by catarrh. Write to the Per-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. All druggists sell Per-na.

READMILL

FOR A LARGE . . . and Complete Stock of . . .

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

AT LOW PRICES

CALL ON . . .

J. W. FOLTZ.

CLOTHIER, E Main St., Massillon, O.

SEND ONE DOLLAR

cut this ad out and send to us and if you live East of the Rocky Mountains we will send you a FREE BUGGY. You can examine it at your nearest depot and if you find it equal to any \$100.00 buggy you ever saw, perfectly satisfactory and the GREATEST BARGAIN YOU HAVE EVER HEARD OF. OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$55.00 and freight charges, less the pay the railroad agent.

BUILT IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, on honor the best material money can buy. While in our Free Buggy Catalogue we show, Top Buggies made by other makers at \$21.50, \$28.75 and \$34.75 the exact same buggy that is sold by machinery dealers, at \$15.00 and \$17.00 and is being advertised by many at \$8.00 to \$10.00. OUR ACME QUEEN AT \$55.00 is the most wonderful value ever offered. THE LOWEST PRICE EVER QUOTED ON THE BEST BUGGY THAT CAN BE BUILT. We maintain our own five story buggy factory for the sole purpose of building and selling a BETTER BUGGY THAN WE CAN BUY ANYWHERE and to SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

Every Buggy We Make is Guaranteed Five Years and They Will Outwear Five Ordinary Factory Buggies. THE MATERIAL AND LABOR IN OUR ACME QUEEN cost more than double that in the ordinary factory buggy. We use a \$2.50 cushion cloth, solid rubber, we use a \$1.50 head lining, some use 10 cent; we use a \$2.00 seat, some use 9 cent; we use \$2.50 colored and varnished, some use 75 cent and \$1.00. WE PAY ALMOST DOUBLE the price most makers pay for wheels, axles, springs, shafts and harness. Because WE WANT THE BEST. Our wheels, gear and axles are made in our own factory. We paint three cheap buggies, \$55.00 BARELY COVERS COST of material and labor, leaving us the smallest profit imaginable, but we are building 70 buggies a day and to advertise our buggy factory we are willing to SPEND THREE OR \$1.00 PROFIT EACH. We know \$70.00 daily profit on 70 buggies will satisfy us, advertise us everywhere and build up the LARGEST BUGGY BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

THE ACME QUEEN we build in harness or wire track, cloth or leather trimmed, and springs, buffed leather quarter top, solid panel back, springs in back, leather covered box and fenders, rubber steps, velvet carpet, body lined with plush, No. 1 Sealed patent wire rim wheels, painted in 16 colors, body and back green with very delicate modest striping, complete with shafts, axle and back curtains, best storm apron and anti-rattles and shafts. Pole, Steepoke and Whiffletree in place of shafts, \$1.50 extra. Buggy weighs 400 lbs. and the freight will average for 200 miles, \$2.00; 300 miles, \$2.50; 400 miles, \$3.00; 500 miles, \$3.50; 600 miles, \$4.00; 700 miles, \$4.50; 800 miles, \$5.00; 900 miles, \$5.50; 1,000 miles, \$6.00. With your order, WE GUARANTEE the Buggy to Reach You Satisfy and if satisfactory, pay the railroad a 2.00 balance, \$54.00 and freight charges, otherwise pay nothing and we will return buggy at our expense and we will return your \$1.00. DON'T BUY A CHEAP FACTORY BUGGY now sold cheaply by all Machinery Dealers and Catalogue Houses. BUY THE BEST BUGGY MONEY CAN BUY. Direct from the Maker at the LOWEST PRICE EVER KNOWN. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BUGGY, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CATALOGUE. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

The Common Sense Combination Tool.

Anvil, Vise, Drill, Pipe Clamp, Hardy and Grindstone. County Rights for Sale. F. G. SNYDER, General Agent, Massillon, O.

Size No. 1, \$10.00 " " 2, 15.00 With one Drill Bit, one Hardy and one Grindstone. (Patented January 5, 1897)

Fig No. 1 shows machine with Drill and Pipe Clamp attachment. To use the Drill, remove Pipe Clamp attachment. Pipe Clamp will hold any size pipe, two inches or less, securely, for cutting off or tapping threads. Fig. 2 shows Drill and Pipe Clamp detached, with Grindstone in position, ready for use. For boring in heavy timbers or posts, the back jaw or head block, containing drill attachment, can be set at right angles, and any size auger bit under two inches can be used.

The Common Sense Combination Tool

Is considered to be one of the latest and most practical inventions, expressly adapted for farmers and general mechanics.

Farmers, consider how often you have occasion to do little odd repair jobs, hundreds of which occur during the year upon a farm, and some of which often place you in a predicament for want of having proper tools to do such repairs.

With a common Sense Anvil, Vise, Drill, Pipe Clamp and Grindstone you can do many of these little repairs, which not only saves you the time it would take to go to a mechanic, but also money in your own purse.

For Sale by F. G. SNYDER, 24 East Charles Street, Massillon, O.

Residence 303 West Tremont Street.







